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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 13-11 (64-52). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 20-12 (68-54). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 16-7 (61-45). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 17-7 (63-45). CHANNEL: Variable. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 25-11 (82-52). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 14-1 (57-45). Yesterday's temp. 13-9 (64-48).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS, PAGE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,022 * * PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1976 Established 1887

Austria	19 S.	Lebanon	£1.20
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fior
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	2 N.Kr
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	17 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.00 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Dr.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.L 8
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	30 25
Israel	I.£ 3.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.

Results in U.S. Primaries

Michigan

REPUBLICAN

	Votes	Per cent	Delegates
Ford	689,176	65	55
Reagan	364,944	34	29
Uncommitted	8,471	1	—
DEMOCRATIC			
Carter	306,501	44	69
Udall	304,297	43	58
Wallace	49,260	7	2
Uncommitted	15,529	2	4
Jackson	10,613	1	—
McCormack	7,663	1	—
Shriver	6,163	1	—
Harris	4,323	1	—

(100 per cent of 6,331 precincts).

Maryland

REPUBLICAN

	Votes	Per cent	Delegates
Ford	94,784	58	43
Reagan	68,916	42	0
DEMOCRATIC			
Brown	284,371	49	0*
Carter	217,165	37	32
Udall	31,372	5	7
Wallace	23,690	4	0
Jackson	13,556	2	10
McCormack	9,617	2	0
Harris	6,880	1	0

(100 per cent of 1,546 precincts. Four delegates uncommitted.)

* No delegate slate entered.



United Press International.

FIRST RACE, FIRST VICTORY—California Gov. Edmund Brown jr. waving to supporters in Baltimore after he won the Maryland primary, his first presidential contest.

Artillery Pounds Lebanon Despite Reports of Truce

BEIRUT, May 19 (UPI).—Moslem and Christian militiamen battled with heavy mortars in the capital and countryside today despite reports of an artillery cease-fire.

Barrages of shells slammed into residential districts in Beirut and its eastern and southern suburbs as both leftist and rightist gunners rejected attempts to stop indiscriminate shelling of civilian areas. Rocket and mortar fire was exchanged by Moslem and Christian-held villages in mountain combat zones.

Gunmen in the ruins of Beirut's port and commercial districts raked each other's positions with machine-gun fire, halting the house-to-house battle that has raged in the area for weeks.

President-elect Elias Sarkis met today with leftist and Palestinian guerrilla leaders and a rightist radio station said agreement was reached to end the fighting within 48 hours.

First Meeting

Mr. Sarkis met for the first time since he was elected May 8 with Socialist leader Kamal Jumblat, Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yassir Arafat and Salah Khalaf, better known as Abu Iyad, the second in command of el-Fatah guerrilla group.

The Phalangist party radio said the "meeting was positive and agreement was reached to end the fighting within 48 hours."

Transition Truce

A radio station controlled by the rebel Lebanese Arab Army said a 48-hour truce, which could be extended, would be announced soon to allow Mr. Sarkis to take over power in a peaceful atmosphere from President Suleiman Franjieh.

The Phalangist station said earlier that a Syrian Army officer identified only as Col. Taysir had attempted to organize a total cease-fire and had succeeded in getting an agreement among leftists, rightists and Palestinian guerrilla groups "to stop the artillery shelling."

"The Lebanese [rightist] forces abided by the decision, while the other side is still firing artillery in all directions," the Phalangists had charged. But by midafternoon Moslem areas were taking heavy fire from Phalangist guns.

Progress on a political solution to the 13-month civil war appeared deadlocked after the postponement today of a four-party Arab conference in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh.

Reconciliation Sought

The conference, called by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to arrange a reconciliation between Egypt and Syria, had been expected to discuss the Lebanese conflict, including proposals for Arab League mediation.

The deadlock hinged on the issue of Syria's intervention in the conflict, which the leftists have repeatedly condemned and the rightists supported.

The Supreme Military Committee, the joint Lebanese-Syrian-Palestinian body in charge of supervising the war's shattered cease-fires, yesterday suspended its operations indefinitely after the leftists declared they would boycott its meetings. Both sides were attempting to revive the committee despite the deadlock, a leftist radio station said.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the State Department said the United States was prepared to resume its mediation role in Lebanon.

Spokesman Frederick Brown said, "Ambassador [Francis] Meloy will be making himself available to the parties to achieve a political solution, in the same way Ambassador [Dean] Brown did." Mr. Brown was sent to Lebanon as a special envoy and was instrumental in setting up the negotiations which led to the choosing of a new president.



United Press International.

PLO leader Yassir Arafat using walkie-talkie in Beirut.

2-to-1 Margin Over Reagan

Ford Wins Crucial Michigan Test

By Joel D. Weisman

DETROIT, May 19 (WP).—esident Gerald Ford won a ecial primary victory last night his home state of Michigan er Ronald Reagan. Rep. Morris all lost narrowly to former orgia Gov. Jimmy Carter in Democratic primary. Alabama Gov. George Wallace, o easily won the 1972 primary re, ran a distant third. Mr. Ford beat Mr. Reagan by margin of almost 2 to 1. His tory was the result of an ensive and unified effort by chigan's regular Republicans, d his own ambitious campaign edule in his home state. n Washington, Mr. Ford called triumph "just tremendous," d said, "Tonight is one of the est nights Betty and I have r had." He made the comnts after returning from a ner given by visiting French sident Valéry Giscard d'Esng.

This is really going to put us the road to that victory in nsas City," Mr. Ford said, "and r, that nice great victory in vember. This is going to play y, very well all over the United tes."

Mr. Ford's campaign chairman, ers Morton, also in Washton, said that Mr. Ford's vicy had given him a "very big st" in his campaign against Reagan.

Behind the surface exultation, wever, Mr. Ford's strategists k a sober view of the coming maries. Stuart Spencer, Mr. rd's deputy campaign director, led the triumph a "shot in the n" but conceded that the Presnt's battle for the nomina-n "would still be a tough fight." Mr. Reagan and Mr. Ford meet six primaries next week. Ford ategists conceded privately that Reagan would win the priries in Arkansas and Idaho d gave the former California ernor the edge in Kentucky



AP.

Rogers Morton, President Ford's campaign manager, reacting to the results.

and Tennessee. They rated the Nevada primary a toss-up and said Mr. Ford was ahead in Oregon.

National political observers and Reagan campaign aides conceded that the Ford victory was a must but were yet to be convinced that the triumph represents enough to return the momentum to the President, who had lost five of the last six primaries to Mr. Reagan.

As surprising as the ease with which Mr. Ford won in Michigan was the closeness of the Udall-Carter race.

Michigan Democrats were apparently impressed with Rep. Udall's intensive 12-day campaign here, compared with the two days of campaigning done by Mr. Carter.

Returns showed Rep. Udall did well in white suburban areas as he has in earlier contests, but also that he had strong support in blue-collar areas.

Mr. Carter continued to pile up large victory margins in black precincts, where he was helped by the endorsement of Coleman Young, the black mayor of Detroit. However, it is more difficult to measure the impact of endorsements of Mr. Carter by Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Autoworkers Union, and automaker Henry Ford.

Rep. Udall had hoped to make only a respectable showing here "since I had the establishment against me," he said early in the campaign. Carter aides were confident of a relatively easy triumph. A Carter aide conceded Rep. Udall's "presence and commercials attacking Jimmy's stands on issues hurt more than we expected."

Even before the results were known, Rep. Udall announced that he was dropping plans to campaign in Oregon, where he has had an organization working for him for almost a year, because of money problems.

Rep. Udall will campaign in Ohio, New Jersey, South Dakota, Kentucky and Arkansas, he said.

The Arizona congressman is hoping that Mr. Carter will be unable to go to the convention with enough delegates to wrap up the nomination, and that the delegates will turn to him as the candidate with the second highest number of delegates.

In the Republican primary, the key to Mr. Ford's triumph appeared to be a large stay-at-home vote among the 800,000 voters who supported Gov. Wallace in 1972. Many of those voters had been expected to vote for Mr. Reagan. Such crossover votes were credited with helping Mr. Reagan fashion victories over Mr. Ford in Indiana and Texas.

Brown Wins First Primary, Beating Carter in Maryland

By Ben A. Franklin

BALTIMORE, May 19 (NYT).—Gov. Edmund Brown jr. of California turned a 20-day campaign blitz in Maryland's Democratic presidential preferential primary into an election victory last night over Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Carter was ahead in the separate voting for delegates, since Mr. Brown, 38, had no slate.

But the Californian's victory in the popular vote in his first primary test gave him momentum for future races and represented a clear setback for Mr. Carter, a former Georgia governor.

["Obviously, I can't win all the primaries," Mr. Carter said with a smile, Associated Press reported.]

President Ford easily defeated former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California in the Republican race. The President was expected to gather most of the 43 Maryland delegates to the Republican convention.

In an important race for the Democratic senatorial nomination, Rep. Paul Sarbanes of Baltimore stopped the comeback of former Sen. Joseph Tydings. Mr. Tydings was seeking to avenge his 1970 loss, which he attributed to Republican dirty tricks, to Sen. Glenn Beall jr.

Gov. Brown's substantial victory in the nonbinding presidential preference voting in Maryland, where he chose to begin a belated national drive for the nomination, was aided by an all-out stop-Carter drive by the state's governor, Marvin Mandel. Gov. Mandel ordered Baltimore's Democratic machine to get out a large vote for Gov. Brown.

Five other Democratic contenders in the Maryland primary, including Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama and Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, virtually dropped from sight in the statewide returns. Also on the ballot were former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma and Ellen McCormack, the anti-abortion candidate.

Gov. Brown told a crowd of jubilant supporters here last night that his campaign is just beginning.

Oregon Campaign

"I thank all the people of Maryland for giving me this chance to go forward with my campaign," Gov. Brown told a rally at his campaign headquarters in the Lord Baltimore Hotel.

Today, Gov. Brown was to fly to Portland, Ore., to campaign as a write-in candidate in next week's Democratic primary in that state.

"I'm going to ask the people of Oregon to give me their support as a write-in candidate," he said. "After that, we will go to Nevada, California, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Colorado."

"I'll see you in the general election, and I'll see you in January," he told his supporters.

The Californian was obviously extremely pleased with his victory. Before yesterday, local polls had shown that Gov. Brown and Mr. Carter were running about even, with Rep. Udall trailing far behind.

While Gov. Brown fielded no slate of delegates in the Maryland primary, he may pick up some of the 53 here from among delegates pledged to other candidates.

Until the primary, Gov. Brown had received only 1 1/2 of the 1,297 Democratic delegates already pledged to a specific candidate. One was in Wyoming, one-half in Alaska.

Strauss Expects to Quit

WASHINGTON, May 19 (NYT).—Robert Strauss, the Democratic national chairman, said yesterday he expected to give up his party leadership post after the July convention but would remain available for any kind of political service the presidential nominee might suggest.

Mr. Strauss said that he assumed any Democratic nominee would want to put his own political advisors in charge of the party machinery for the general election.

Jewish, Arab Students Clash at Israeli Campus

JERUSALEM, May 19 (UPI).—Hundreds of Jewish and Arab students battled with clubs, rocks and fists on the campus of Jerusalem's Hebrew University today, the largest in Israel.

Three Arab students, two Jewish students and a nurse were injured in the melee, which took place during the fourth day of unrest in Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

On the West Bank, Arab demonstrators stoned cars on the outskirts of Nablus, set up roadblocks in Jenin and threw rocks at a bus near Jerusalem. Most shopkeepers closed their stores in Nablus.

In the Old City of Jerusalem, security forces fired tear gas canisters to break up crowds of young Arabs tossing rocks and setting tires on fire near Herod's Gate. Arab shopkeepers closed three-quarters of the stores in the Old City.

The confrontation at Hebrew University began when about 150 Arab students held a demonstration at the main Givat Ram campus to protest the slaying of three Arabs in the first three days of the disturbances.

About the same number of Jewish students then held a counterdemonstration on the other side of the campus, singing Israeli folk songs in an effort to drown out the Arab chants.

Witnesses said that it was unclear who started the violence.

Arabs and Jews suddenly began fighting with fists. In the confusion, the violence quickly escalated into clashes with clubs, bars, sticks and stones. Scores

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

S. Africa Will Shield Namibia With No-Man's-Land Border

JOHANNESBURG, May 19 (AP).—South Africa announced today that it will create a 1,000-mile-long no-man's-land along the border of Angola in an effort to stem escalating raids by black nationalist guerrillas into disputed South-West Africa.

The government also announced sweeping measures giving authorities powers to evacuate villagers from "prohibited areas," order curfews, conduct searches, restrict travel and arrest suspected terrorists.

The announcements marked a sharp intensification of the struggle with guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization—SWAPO. They followed reports of a daylight SWAPO raid yesterday, in which the guerrillas publicly executed a 70-year-old black villager.

SWAPO guerrillas have been waging a sporadic hit-and-run campaign for the last decade to wrest South-West Africa—known among black Africans and in the United Nations as Namibia—from South Africa. The mineral-rich territory is administered by South Africa under a League of Nations mandate rejected by the United Nations.

South African intelligence sources say they are convinced that the Soviet-armed SWAPO guerrillas operating from bases in southern Angola are being trained by Cuban soldiers.

Soviet arms and about 15,000 Cuban troops helped Angola's ruling Popular Movement crush two rival movements after the country gained independence last year, and many of the Cubans are still there.

The South African announcement said that the no-man's-land between Angola and South-West Africa would be a half-mile wide. It said that people removed from there or other "prohibited areas" will be compensated.

The plan, under discussion by South African authorities for several months, amounts to the creation of what U.S. troops in Vietnam called a free-fire zone, acting as a barrier to guerrilla infiltration.

At least 500 persons have already been uprooted in the Owambo border region. How many other villagers will be moved was not immediately known.

The new regulations also require "any person who is not an officer or employee of the state or the administration of South-West Africa" to surrender all arms and ammunition.

News Analysis

Latest GOP Results Increase Chance of Convention Fight

By R.W. Apple Jr.

NEW YORK, May 19 (NYT).—gaining the sweeping triumph his home state of Michigan, ich he had described as a cessity, and by adding a solid tory in Maryland, President rd increased the chances that and Ronald Reagan will fight out at the Republican National nvention in August.

It's going to be 1952 all over ain, Eisenhower versus Taft," Republican party leader comented.

Mr. Ford's success in reversing e tide that had been flowing Reagan's way since his landde victory in Texas may not permanent. Some of the terory on which the remaining maries and caucuses will be ught is favorable to the Presint and some to his adversary. On the Democratic side, it was second consecutive Tuesday of appointment for former Gov. mmy Carter of Georgia, whose mination had been viewed as ghly probable by most elements the party.

The Georgian did far less well an expected in Michigan, deite the backing of important bor and black leaders, and he t in Maryland to Gov. Edmund own jr. of California, a late trant into the presidential race. had lost in Nebraska and eaked by in Connecticut last esday.

No Brown Slate

Mr. Carter still holds a substanl lead in total delegates. Deite his loss in Maryland, he ined more delegates there than yone because Gov. Brown enred no slate. But he will find increasingly difficult to argue at he is "unstoppable," and us to attract uncommitted leads to his banner, unless he can in several of next week's six maries.

Democrats and independents ossed over in substantial numers to vote in the Michigan Reublican primary, as the White ouse had feared. By a narrow argin, the Democrats preferred Mr. Reagan, but the far more numerous independents—the key element in most recent Michigan elections—chose the local boy, Mr. Ford, by almost 2 to 1.

Their support, combined with the President's overwhelming success among Republicans, who gave him three-quarters of their votes, was enough to avert home-state embarrassment.

Interviews by The New York Times and CBS News with about 1,600 voters as they left the polling places indicated that many of those who gave Gov. George Wallace of Alabama 51 per cent of the vote in the 1972 Democratic primary stayed at home yesterday.

Of the 24 per cent of this year's electorate that professed to have backed Gov. Wallace in 1972, about half voted in the Republican primary and about half in the Democratic primary. Mr. Reagan, who had sought to knock the President out of the race with an upset in Michigan, got two-thirds of the Wallace backers who chose a Republican ballot, but they were less numerous than he had hoped.

About half the voters in the Republican primary were registered Republicans, about 15 per cent Democrats and the rest independents.

Mr. Ford ran strongly among most demographic groupings, suggesting that his favorite-son status had aided him considerably. He had previously lost five of six primaries.

The Times-CBS News poll also showed that Mr. Reagan's image as a party-splitter had hurt him. Almost half the Republican voters expressed concern about the problem and they gave Mr. Ford more than 85 per cent of their votes. Those who were not worried by divisiveness went narrowly for the California conservative.

On the Democratic side, Mr. Carter benefited from two endorsements, the poll indicated, in his race with Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona.

Rank-and-file members of the United Automobile Workers, the largest and most influential union in the state, followed the lead of their president, Leonard Woodcock, in supporting the Georgian. Mr. Carter got almost two-thirds of the UAW votes, which made

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

After Excommunication Warning

Italy Bishops Split on Red-Candidate Censure

VATICAN CITY, May 19 (AP).—About one-third of the Italian bishops have voiced disagreement with a pronouncement threatening excommunication for Catholics running on a Communist ticket in the June 20 elections.

The Most Rev. Fausto Vallainc, spokesman for the Conference of the Italian Bishops meeting here, said today that the assembly was deeply divided.

He reported to newsmen on the two-day debate that followed Monday's warning by Antonio Cardinal Poma to a group of prominent Catholics who have agreed to run for the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies for the Communist party.

Cardinal Poma is the conference's president.

Bishop Vallainc said that about 20 per cent of the 350 bishops in the assembly disagreed about the timing of the cardinal's statement and the way it was expressed. Another 10 to 15 per cent expressed "a stronger dissent" from the cardinal's text, Bishop Vallainc said.

Only between 30 and 40 per cent approved the text without reservations. Another 20 to 30 per cent agreed with it in principle, but voiced perplexity because the bishops were not consulted.

Cardinal Poma's warning was added to a prepared speech opening the bishops' assembly Monday. The cardinal spoke after conferring with Pope Paul VI. According to Vatican prelates, the warning was made at the Pope's suggestion.

But the bishops' reaction showed that many churchmen in Italy are puzzled by the liberal image that the Italian Communist party is trying to deliver, pledging full respect for democratic and religious liberties as conceived in the West.

In a bid to outpoll the church-backed Christian Democrats as the country's largest party, the Communists attracted a number of leading personalities, including a retired air force general, a Waldensian pastor and six prominent lay Catholics to their ticket. They are running as independents ready to back Communist policy without being bound by party discipline or Marxist ideology.

In his warning, Cardinal Poma restated the "irreconcilability between Christianity and atheistic Communism." He said:

"With profound suffering, I am forced to invite those who, although warned in a friendly manner, want to continue with their plans, to consider the laws that regulate the internal logic, the ecclesiastical communion and the breaking of it."

Bishop Vallainc said that a proposal by a fervently anti-Communist bishop to call a vote on the cardinal's pronouncement failed to "attract much backing in the assembly." The proposal was dropped.

Meanwhile, electioneering continued. Because of the economic crisis, the parties agreed to cut the campaign from the usual 70 to 45 days, but by the time voters go to the polls June 20-21, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Juan Carlos Acts to Bolster His Political Power in Spain

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, May 19.—King Juan Carlos is moving on two fronts to solidify his political influence—his father, Don Juan de Borbon, is to arrive here Friday for decisive talks on a possible renunciation of his claim to the Spanish throne, and yesterday the King named his son, Felipe, 8, as official heir.

Don Juan, 62, who is self-exiled in Portugal, will meet with his son, 38, presumably to settle details of his relinquishing his claim to succession, sources representing Don Juan said. And Juan Carlos will move to become head of the royal household by trying to persuade his father to step aside.

Both royalty matters are considered formalities but require legalization. The moves are expected to aid the King's position as national leader and close loopholes that could change the line of Borbon succession.

The King, who is now on his third tour of Spanish provinces, agreed publicly yesterday to a petition in the Asturian capital of Oviedo to have his son named Prince of Asturias, the traditional title for succession to the throne.

The government further eclipsed the influence of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco by picking a new National Day, by renaming Spain's biggest military parade and ordering government offices to replace Franco's picture with the King's.

The Ministry of Information also said there were to be no official acts tomorrow to commemorate the death of Franco six months ago. Religious services, however, were planned.

Since Franco's death, his pictures have remained prominent in many government offices. But officials said an edict will soon be issued making it mandatory for government offices to display a picture of the King and give it prominence over other pictures.

The magazine Cambio 16 reported that the Foreign Ministry has instructed Spanish Embassies to change the date of Spain's National Day from July 18 to June 24.

The rightist military uprising that started the 1936-1939 Civil War and established the Franco regime began on July 18. The day of the King's patron saint is June 24.

The government also said the traditional Victory Parade in Madrid, commemorating the end of the Civil War, will be renamed Armed Forces Parade.

In Oviedo, Juan Carlos formally accepted the petition on succession of his son with Premier

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Court Clears Way For SST Service To Washington

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP).—A federal appeals court today upheld the government's decision allowing the supersonic Concorde passenger jet to land regularly at two U.S. airports.

The ruling by the three-judge court apparently cleared the way for Air France and British Airways to start Concorde service to Dulles International Airport outside Washington on Monday, as scheduled.

However, the ruling has no effect on the Concorde ban imposed by the Port Authority of New York-New Jersey, which operates New York's Kennedy International Airport.

That six-month ban at Kennedy currently is being challenged by the two airlines in a New York district court.

Parliamentary Unit Censures U.K. Handling of Cyprus in '74

LONDON, May 19 (UPI).—An all-party parliamentary committee today criticized Prime Minister James Callaghan's handling of the Cyprus crisis in 1974 when he was foreign secretary and said that Britain should have intervened militarily to prevent the Turkish invasion.

"Either alone or as part of a United Nations force, Britain could have forestalled the first Turkish invasion," a report by the committee said. It was set up last year to investigate Britain's role in the crisis.

"Britain had a legal right to intervene," the committee said, in a reference to Britain's position together with Greece and Turkey as a guarantor of the 1959 agreement which made Cyprus, a former British colony, an independent country.

"Britain had a moral obligation to intervene," the committee said. "She had the military capacity to intervene. She did not intervene for reasons which the government refuses to give."

The committee said Mr. Callaghan told it that the government had no advance intelligence reports suggesting either the coup which temporarily overthrew Archbishop Makarios, the President, in the summer of 1974 or that a Turkish invasion were imminent.

"It is difficult to accept that all three stages of the crisis came as a surprise to the government," the committee said. President Makarios was ousted in a military coup in July, 1974, engineered by the colonels' regime in Athens, which wanted the island united to Greece.

Turkey retaliated by invading the island. Peace talks were held in Geneva. When they broke down, the Turks invaded the island for a second time and increased the area under their occupation.

The Foreign Office, commenting on the report, replied that "it is a matter of some regret that the select committee, which could have made a valuable contribution to the government's continuing efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Cyprus conflict, did not take the opportunity to make an impartial and constructive contribution to solving this problem."

"We quite accept that people should feel indignation at some of the events that have occurred in Cyprus," the Foreign Office said in a formal statement, "but not that this indignation should be turned against the government."

The Foreign Office said there were "strong grounds" for believing certain Greek Cypriots would have opposed any British military intervention.

"Such opposition could have threatened the lives of British subjects in Cyprus and in Greece," the Foreign Office said. "The government could not have contemplated such a risk."

The Foreign Office said there was no "collusion" between Britain and Turkey. It said that the Turkish government did not inform Britain it was going to invade.

Accused Briton Hammers Home His Point

STAFFORD, England, May 19 (UPI).—Draped in a Union Jack, holding onto a coffin and attached to an oak tree by a six-inch nail hammered through his right ear lobe stood Derek Podmore.

It was Mr. Podmore's protest outside Stafford Magistrates Court yesterday against alleged police victimization.

Court proceedings were held up while firemen removed the nail with a wire cutter.

Before facing charges in court of poaching game, Mr. Podmore, 40, was taken to hospital and given an anti-tetanus injection.



Associated Press.

King Juan Carlos addressing a crowd in Oviedo during his visit to the Asturias region.

India Claims 7,000 Arrested For Anti-Regime Literature

NEW DELHI, May 19 (NYT).—Seven thousand persons have been arrested in a drive to halt the flow of "objectionable literature" attacking the Indian government, according to an official statement.

The statement, issued Monday, did not say when the arrests were made. But it implied that the figure was a nationwide total of the number arrested for circulating clandestine newspapers during the 11 months since the declaration of a state of emergency and the suspension of civil liberties last June.

The disclosure on underground publishing activities was made by Om Mehta, the minister of state for home affairs, in a private meeting with members of Parliament.

"Om Metha told the meeting that the government was determined to see that no one preached violence in the country," an official account of his remarks said, citing the danger of "objectionable literature inciting people to agitational and subversive activities."

The minister of state "made it clear that India was wedded to democracy, that people were free to express their different opinions, but that did not mean that anybody would be free to preach violence openly."

Besides making the arrests, Mr. Mehta said, the government has seized 34 presses that were used in the clandestine publishing and "stringent action is being taken against all those involved in such activities."

The government has never disclosed the number arrested since its abrupt turn toward authoritarianism last summer, but informed estimates of the number of political prisoners range upward from 30,000.

Since last summer, opposition figures have been covertly circulating underground news sheets, usually badly printed broadsides, or a few pages of mimeographed paper stapled together, in an attempt to encourage resistance to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The number of such publications, or at least their general availability here in the capital, has dropped off sharply in recent months, following the central government's take-over of the state governments in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat earlier this year.

Those two states, which were the last bastions of opposition, had been much less stringent about enforcing the emergency regulations before New Delhi assumed control of them.

Afterward, they both made many more arrests, including, presumably, a large number of the people about whom Mr. Mehta was talking.

But one pamphleteer, apparently still at large as recently as a month ago, is George Fernandes, who has become one of the most avidly sought fugitives in India.

Mr. Fernandes, who is president of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has enraged some in the government by referring to Prime Minister Gandhi in his clandestine publications as "Madame Dictator," and comparing her to Hitler.

In a four-page printed letter dated April 6, written "from the underground, somewhere in India," and received by mail in New Delhi this week, Mr. Fernandes said:

"Our sacrifices and sufferings will not be in vain. The dictatorship from Delhi will go, and our people will once again be liberated. I appeal to you to be a part of this great and exciting crusade for freedom."

Spanish King To See Father

(Continued from Page 1)

Carlos Arias Navarro at his side. Government officials later reported that the papers transferring the title that has been vacant since 1937 have been in the Premier's office for days.

The last Prince of Asturias was Don Juan's brother, Alfonso, killed in a car crash in the United States in 1937.

In case of the King's death, a regent would rule Spain until an heir reached legal age. Constitutional experts say that the heir could be none other than Felipe, but they suggest that it should be done legally.

Wants Movement

Juan Carlos, reportedly concerned that the post-Franco government is not liberalizing fast enough, is said to want the succession tied down so that he can move on other fronts.

In the last 10 days, he has met with leaders of the political opposition, the first time that a chief of state has recognized the other side since the Civil War. Franco had banned all political opposition.

The King's trip to the Asturias region is another move to raise his public image with middle-class Spain, but Juan Carlos also is appealing to the working class. In Asturias, he spent 90 minutes underground talking to coal miners.

Without democratic reforms, the King feels his monarchy is insecure, an aide said. "He wants reforms as soon as possible, but he also wants the succession secure."

Suslov Attacks Critics in China, U.S., W. Germany

BERLIN, May 19 (UPI).—Mikhail Suslov, Soviet Communist party ideological expert, charged today that U.S., Chinese and West German critics of the Soviet Union are tyring to revive the cold war.

He said in a speech to the East German Communist party congress that "American hawks, Maoists and West German revenge-seekers" are a danger to peace.

Mr. Suslov, a secretary of the party's Central Committee, said that a sharp ideological conflict is being waged in the world. He said that capitalism has been doomed by history.

"We all know how stubborn the resistance is of the forces of reaction and militarism to the international process of lessening tension," Mr. Suslov said.

"This is a dangerous game," he added. "Every attempt to provoke a new wave of international tension and to throw humanity back into the cold war is a danger to peace, a danger for all states and peoples, regardless of their social-political systems."

Ottawa Bars Nuclear Aid To New Delhi

OTTAWA, May 19 (AP).—External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen announced yesterday that Canada has decided to make permanent its suspension of nuclear cooperation with India.

Nuclear cooperation was suspended in May, 1974, when India exploded a nuclear device made from plutonium supplied by a small Canadian-built pilot reactor.

Since then, negotiations have been conducted here and in New Delhi aimed at getting India to agree to safeguards against use of Canadian material for nuclear explosions.

Mr. MacEachen announced in the House of Commons that further cooperation with India in the nuclear field is not possible. He said that the government here "has decided that it would agree to make new nuclear shipments only on an undertaking by India that Canadian supplies, whether of technology, nuclear equipment or materials, whether past or future, shall not be used for the manufacture of a nuclear device.

"In the present case, this undertaking would require that all nuclear facilities involving Canadian technology in India would be safeguarded. We would be prepared to reach agreement with India on this basis only."

The permanent suspension means that Canada will not send what has been described as "a bit of plumbing and heavy water" to complete a Rapp II reactor that already has been sold to India. A Rapp I reactor already is in operation.

The Rapp reactors have been covered by safeguards that are not so strong as those Canada is seeking from potential customers.

In negotiations with India, Canada attempted to strengthen those safeguards, but was unable to get India to agree to put under the same safeguards a small Cyrus reactor that provided the plutonium for the Indian explosion in 1974, officials said.

Informed sources said that Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Cabinet members have decided to get tough with India because they disliked what they consider to be the erosion of democratic institutions in India and because they wanted to move strongly against future nuclear explosions.

China Reported To Execute 2 or 3

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI).—Diplomatic sources said yesterday that they had received reports that "two and possibly three" executions have taken place as an aftermath of last month's disturbances in Peking.

The sources believe that the executions, and other punishments meted out to those involved in the riot in Tienanmen Square, are the beginning of a process of controlled upheaval that has not yet ended. But these sources do not believe that the turmoil will reach the proportions of the "Cultural Revolution," in the late 1960s.

According to the reports, two or three persons were executed in Peking for their part in the battles that took place on April 5. The reports are based on wall posters seen by travelers in cities outside the capital. The posters also said that 10 persons have been given sentences of up to 30 years' "re-education through manual labor."

Ruling Party Wins In Bermuda Election

HAMILTON, Bermuda, May 19 (AP).—The United Bermuda party was returned to power in general elections yesterday, but with a reduced majority in the House of Assembly, which shares the governing of this British colony with an appointed upper house known as the Legislative Council.

The opposition Progressive Labor party gained four seats to increase its representation to 14 against the 36 won by the United Bermuda party.

For Portugal Presidency

Eanes Opens Campaign on Economic Issue

LISBON, May 19 (AP).—Army chief of staff Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes launched his campaign today for next month's presidential elections and said that economic recovery should be the country's top priority.

"The democratic institutions we seek to consolidate in Portugal must, above all, secure economic progress," Gen. Eanes said in a brief address at his Lisbon campaign headquarters.

He said that solution of the economic crisis was "urgent," pointing to "alarming inflation, a lack of planning and high unemployment."

The jobless rate is about 20 per cent and annual inflation is more than twice that, according to official figures.

Gen. Eanes, dressed in civilian clothes, asserted that he was "not a candidate of the armed forces." But he said that he would not have run in the June 27 elections without military backing.

The general also has been endorsed by the three largest political parties. However, he said that, despite their support, his candidacy was "nonpartisan."

Accountable to the People

"The agreement I make is with the Portuguese people, to whom I will be held accountable," Gen. Eanes said.

The general said that the military would have to trade the active political role it has exercised since toppling the rightist regime of Marcello Caetano two years ago for "a role appropriate in a democratic society under the rule of law."



UPI.

Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes

The army chief played a key role in defeating an extreme leftist military uprising in November and in purging politics from the barracks.

"Democracy will require a cohesive and permanently nonpartisan military," Gen. Eanes said today.

The Communist party, officially implicated in November's coup attempt, is the only major political force that has withheld its endorsement from Gen. Eanes. The Communists are backing leading party member, Octavio Pato, for the presidency.

But Gen. Eanes did not make it clear whether he would go along with the stated intention of the other major parties to exclude the Communists from government. He said that "all democratic parties will have a historic role to play."

In addition to Gen. Eanes, and Mr. Pato, Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo and three extreme leftist candidates also are running.

Editor Acquitted

Meanwhile, a Lisbon editor was acquitted of charges of libeling the President.

The defendant, Vera Lagoa, declared: "Democracy began in Portugal today."

Judge Herminio Moreira Ramos told a courtroom packed with Mrs. Lagoa's supporters that an editorial she wrote last February was a "political attack, not a personal one" on President Francisco da Costa Gomes.

In an article in her weekly newspaper O Diabo, Mrs. Lagoa had called the President an "unprincipled opportunist whose policy positions changed with the prevailing political winds.

"There is a final fault I cannot forgive you," Mrs. Lagoa wrote Mr. Costa Gomes, "you are ugly."

The judge ruled that the editorial was political satire, "not fundamentally intended as personal injury."



United Press International.

RUNNING ON THE RIGHT—Gen. Vito Miceli (left), a former Italian military intelligence chief who is awaiting trial on charges of covering up rightist plots, announcing in Rome that he will be a candidate on the ticket of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement. At the right: MSI president Pino Romualdi and party's secretary Giorgio Almirante.

Bishops Split On Italy Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

election battle is expected to be costly.

For the first time, the state is helping to foot the bill in a national election. Under legislation passed in the wake of revelations of Watergate-style slush funds, the parties will divide up 15 billion lire ($18 million), based on the number of seats they win in Parliament.

Foreign oil companies have admitted paying millions of dollars in unreported funds to Italian political parties. A campaign law was adopted in 1974 to put an end to such secret financing.

No Contribution Limits

There are no limits, however, on the amount of contributions to parties although the contributor and the party must report them.

Political analysts estimate that the state funding will be only a small portion of what the parties actually lay out for electioneering and advertising.

The Communist party, for example, has announced a campaign to raise 2 billion lire ($2.9 million).

With political advertising banned on Italy's state-run television and radio network, what would be a major campaign expense has been avoided.

But a string of private radio stations has sprung up in the last year after the courts loosened the state's monopoly over the airwaves and some of these stations are selling time to the parties.

Another new publicity stunt is being used by the Socialist party, which is beating out its message —"Italia volta pagina"—meaning "Italy turns a new leaf" on videotape machines set up in public gardens and village squares.

Bitter TV Debates

Despite the ban on advertising, TV is a favorite medium to reach Italy's 40 million voters from the Alps to Sicily. RAI-TV gives equal time to the major parties and broadcasts debates that often turn bitter.

The actual voting procedure is as complicated as the multiparty system.

A voter walks into the booth and is given a sheet containing the various party symbols and blank spaces to fill in the names of candidates for each party.

The voter can either mark the symbol to vote a straight ballot or fill in up to six names from one party.

Only one party can be voted for and there is no machine balloting. All returns must be tabulated by hand.

Portugal Says It Is Surprised As Angola Severs Relations

LISBON, May 19 (UPI).—The Marxist government in Angola has broken diplomatic relations with Portugal, a Foreign Ministry official said today.

"Diplomatic relations are cut," the official said. "The Portuguese government is very surprised about this. We regret the attitude of the People's Republic of Angola, and we cannot find reason enough to explain it."

He said Portuguese authorities were trying to establish talks between the two countries with a view to restoring normal relations.

At the end of last month, the Luanda government ordered the Lisbon offices closed.

At the time, Angolan authorities issued a communiqué alleging that Portugal had become a center for "reactionary forces" that were plotting against the Angolan people.

The communiqué also condemned a bomb attack against the Cuban Embassy in Lisbon. The Cubans maintain an expeditionary force of more than 14,000 men in Angola and spearheaded the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola in its drive against rival movements.

Foreign Ministry officials said that a diplomatic note handed to Portuguese authorities in Luanda yesterday demanded that Lisbon withdraw its charge d'affaires, Carlos Teixeira da Mota.

Mr. Teixeira da Mota has been in Lisbon since April 28 for consultations, following the Angolan flare-up.

Embassy Level

The deterioration of relations between Portugal and its former African colony occurred as the two nations were preparing to establish relations at the embassy level.

Mr. Teixeira da Mota had been in Luanda for that reason, as political sources in Lisbon said the MPLA had already chosen its new embassy in the Portuguese capital.

Meanwhile, seven persons were injured in Lisbon early today when refugees from the former colonies clashed with police after a late-night rally. Six of those injured were police.

Campus Battle In Jerusalem

(Continued from Page 1)

of bystanders were caught in the confrontation.

Students scattered across the campus, a short walk from Israel's parliament building, as a hail of stones filled the air.

University officials called in police when the violence broke out, but the clashes tapered off on their own before the security forces intervened.

The Arab demonstrators accounted for nearly a third of the 500 Arab students among the 15,000 students at Hebrew University.

Israel's semi-official national radio said that U.S.-born Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the militant Jewish Defense League, was on the Givat Ram campus at the time of the disturbances.

Security forces have killed nine Arabs in nearly four months of demonstrations against Israel's military occupation of the West Bank, which was captured from Jordan during the 1967 Middle East war.

Evacuation for Peace

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP).—Four senators just back from the Middle East said today that Israel must evacuate its settlers and return the Arab territories it occupies if new hopes for a lasting peace settlement are to be realized.

"In my way of thinking, these new settlements are a prescription for disaster," said Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo., as he joined the others in testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The other senators appearing were Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., and James Abourezk, D-S.D.

Rhodesia Clashes Kill Six More

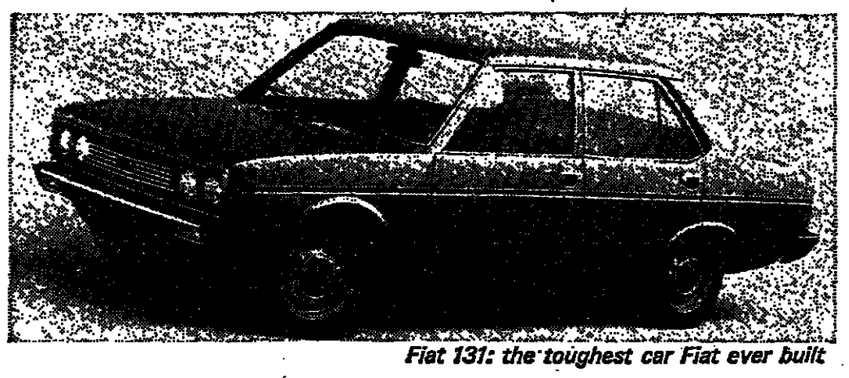
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 19 (AP).—Two Rhodesian soldiers have been killed in a skirmish with black nationalist guerrillas and a third died from wounds received in an earlier clash, security force headquarters reported yesterday.

Three guerrillas have also been killed in the last three days, a statement said, but it did not explain if they died in the same engagement which took the lives of the two soldiers.

Accused Spy Halts Fast

TOKYO, May 19 (Reuters).—Soviet journalist Alexandr Machekhin, being held on suspicion of espionage since the U.S. Navy, has called off a five-day hunger strike in protest against his arrest, police said today.

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Permanent Panel Voted

Senate Creates Spy-Watchdog Unit

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 19 (IHT). —The Senate today adopted a resolution creating a 15-member permanent committee to oversee all U.S. intelligence activities.

By 72-23 the Senate created the panel with sole budgetary and legislative authority over the CIA and shared responsibility with the Armed Services Committee, the Appropriations Committee, the Foreign Relations Committee and the Judiciary Committee for the intelligence activities of the FBI, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and the State Department.

The resolution was the first legislation growing out of the 15-month investigation of wrongdoing by the various intelligence agencies conducted by a select committee chaired by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho. It does not need approval by the House or President Ford's signature to take effect.

The new committee does not have the power to block proposed intelligence activities, but it could make public any operation of which it disapproved.

If the President objected, he would be able to call on the full Senate to stop the disclosure.

The resolution also called on the White House to give the committee notice of any major new intelligence operations.

The panel must contain at least two members from each of the four committees that now have jurisdiction over intelligence activities.

The Senate yesterday voted, 50 to 38, to block an amendment which would have prohibited members of the new committee from serving on any other major panel starting in 1979. A majority agreed with the resolution's floor manager that this would make it too difficult to recruit members for the panel.

Earlier today, the Senate defeated, 63 to 31, an amendment offered by Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, which would have let exclusive jurisdiction over the various military intelligence agencies remain with his committee.

The first test of the power of the new committee will probably occur if the panel decides to make public the exact amount of the intelligence community budget variously estimated from about $8 billion to $10 billion.

The administration has strongly opposed this, arguing that foreign intelligence agencies could extrapolate U.S. spying operations from this figure.

In addition, White House officials have contended that the Senate does not have the constitutional right to declassify executive-branch secrets under the separation of powers section of the Constitution. A test of this could go to the Supreme Court and might provoke a constitutional crisis.

Another power granted to the new committee that is strongly objected to by the executive branch is the authority to recommend budget ceilings for each of the intelligence agencies.

Administration spokesmen have declared that, once the new panel took over this function, it would probably prepare a table showing spending for each intelligence agency and that these totals would very probably be published.

In addition, Defense Department officials contend that, during the course of normal debate, top secret "high technology" intelligence-gathering systems as well as details of other activities would inevitably be made public.

However, supporters of the resolution argued that debates on intelligence matters could be held in closed session, with any senator who disclosed secret information without permission facing censure and any staff member who did so facing dismissal.

Senate Panel Sees CIA Acts As Leading to 'Secret Police'

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 19 (WP). —Senate investigators said yesterday that the CIA's domestic spying represented "a step toward the dangers of a domestic secret police," but they would not call it illegal.

The mildly worded report contrasted sharply with the findings of the Rockefeller Commission, which last year labeled some of the CIA's domestic activities as unlawful.

Dealing primarily with the agency's Operation Chaos, the staff study of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, which was chaired by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said the CIA amassed files on thousands of U.S. citizens under pressures from Presidents Lyndon Johson and Richard Nixon to check out their suspicions of "foreign influence upon American dissent."

The 51-page study, written primarily by staff lawyer Burton Wides, was the first devoted to the CIA of a series of reports that the committee began making public more than a week ago.

The study, which glossed over a number of the details brought to light by the Rockefeller Commission, pointed out that Operation Chaos was the centerpiece of a CIA effort begun in 1967 to gather and evaluate "all available information about foreign links to local anti-war and other protest activity in the United States."

The 'Hydra' File

Before it ended in 1974, the project compiled a computerized system called "Hydra" that included the names of some 300,000 U.S. individuals and organizations and separate "personality" files on about 7,500.

The CIA repeatedly said that it could find no international conspiracy behind the protests of the late 1960s and early '70s, the report said. A 1968 study entitled "Student Dissent" concluded:

"Except on the issue of Selective Service, the student community appears generally to support the administration more strongly than the population as a whole."

The CIA itself evidently regarded the spying as a violation of the agency's 1947 charter, which prohibited it from exercising any "police, subpoena, law enforcement or internal security functions."

Cautioned by Helms

In a 1969 letter transmitting another study on student dissidence to White House national security adviser Henry Kissinger, then-CIA director Richard Helms cautioned:

"This is an area not within the charter of this agency, so I need not emphasize how extremely sensitive this makes the paper. Should anyone learn of its existence, it would prove most embarrassing for all concerned."

The Rockefeller Commission said last June that "some domestic activities of Operation Chaos unlawfully exceeded the CIA's statutory authority" and it singled out such items as excessive collection of domestic data and the use of agents to collect information within the United States "on strictly domestic matters."

Much more guarded in its conclusions, the Senate study said only that the activities came "close to prohibited internal security functions... to the extent that information related to domestic activity."



United Press International.

FOLLOW THE GLEAM—The setting sun glinted off the rails of a spur line near Greenville, S.C., as a solitary walker made his way toward somewhere.

Ford's Inaction Further Stalls Election Campaign Subsidies

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 19 (NYT). —President Ford held up payment of more than $2 million in campaign subsidies for another week yesterday by refusing to swear in five members of the Federal Election Commission until the Senate confirms the sixth.

As a result, none of the accumulated subsidy money will be available for the six presidential primaries taking place May 25. Had the President sworn in the five yesterday, payments could have been made within an hour or two.

In all of those primaries, Ronald Reagan is challenging Mr. Ford. Mr. Reagan has unpaid claims for more than $1 million pending before the commission. Of this, nearly $400,000 has been audited for immediate payment.

The additional week's delay will also mean that candidates will have subsidy money available only for last-minute investment in the three primaries scheduled for June 1. Those also involve Ford-Reagan confrontations.

The Senate confirmed commission members by voice vote just after noon. All had been reappointed to the agency by the President on Monday. A sixth new member, William Springer of Illinois, will have a committee hearing tomorrow or Friday, and thus cannot be confirmed until early next week.

At about the same time, Mr. Ford was telling a group of Arkansas TV newscasters that he hoped that "all six would be sworn in simultaneously." Asked if he then intended to hold up empowering the five to act, Mr. Ford replied: "That would be the more proper way to do it, yes."

Informed that this would delay payment of campaign subsidies for another week, John Carlson, the deputy White House press secretary, replied:: "They [Congress] want an equally balanced commission. As soon as they can act, we can act."

By statute, the commission is composed of three Democrats and three Republicans. Without Mr. Springer, a former Republican House member, the agency would have a nominal Democratic majority of 3 to 2.

The commission members confirmed by the Senate are Thomas Harris, Niel Staebler and Robert Tiernan, Democrats; and Joan Aikens and Vernon Thomson, Republicans.

Mr. Ford has filed claims for more than $1.6 million in subsidies, of which $865,000 has been audited for immediate payment. As the incumbent, he has been able to rely more heavily on private campaign contributions while subsidies have been frozen, and to avoid taking out loans.

Democratic candidates have felt the pinch of the subsidy freeze as well. Jimmy Carter has requested nearly $750,000 before the commission, of which $314,000 has been audited. Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona has filed for nearly $500,000, of which $240,000 has been cleared.

The Supreme Court stripped the commission of most powers, including subsidy authorization, in a decision in January that became fully effective March 22. Congress reconstituted the commission to meet the court's objections in a bill passed March 4.

Mr. Ford waited a week before signing the bill and another six days before making appointments to the revived agency.

As a result of the President's inaction, candidates will only have subsidy money available for two weeks before the climactic round of primaries in California, New Jersey and Ohio June 8.

Next week's primaries, for which no subsidy will be available, are in Tennessee, Idaho, Kentucky, Nevada, Oregon and Arkansas, with a total of 176 Republican delegates at stake.

The June 1 primaries, at which 59 Republican delegates will be selected, are in Montana, Rhode Island and South Dakota.

All told, nine presidential candidates filed new claims for matching funds yesterday, totaling almost $1.5 million. This brought to just over $4 million the total backlog, of which $2.2 million has been audited and awaits routine authorization.

Scientists Used Phone to Crack 'Theftproof' U.S. Navy Computer

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP).—A team of Navy scientists used regular telephone connections to penetrate the memory bank of a supposedly theftproof computer system containing classified military information, a congressman says.

Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., said yesterday that he had obtained a copy of a secret report detailing results of the computer-cracking operation, undertaken in mid-1974 by scientists at the Naval Research Laboratory here.

"The mere fact that they could get into this system is a matter of considerable concern," he said, noting that comparable computer systems currently are being used throughout the military as well as by various federal agencies.

Rep. Moss asserted that, "Obviously, if one group could crack it, there's no reason to think that others can't."

The claim was made in the wake of a General Accounting Office report last week contending that many of the government's 9,000 computers are insufficiently protected against sabotage, vandalism and natural disasters.

An aide to Rep. Moss said that the computer penetrated in the 1974 operation had been "sold to the Navy with the idea that it was an absolutely foolproof system."

But the Navy scientists successfully dialed into the computer's memory bank over ordinary telephone lines, according to the report. The group obtained certain sensitive data and "no one was the wiser" until being informed later about the experiment, the Moss aide said.

Soviet Bombers Periodically Test Alaska Defenses

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP).—Soviet bombers periodically penetrate a U.S. defense perimeter off the Alaskan coast to test the barrier and are routinely intercepted by U.S. planes, an Air Force spokesman says.

That disclosure was made Monday when the Air Force denied a report that two Soviet MiG fighter planes flew over Alaska at a time of Army maneuvers late last year.

The Air Force said the latest incident of Soviet bombers intruding into the U.S. defense perimeter was a Jan. 16 flight of two Tu-16 Badgers, medium-range bombers. "They were intercepted and identified by U.S. Air Force fighter interceptors and they did not overfly the Alaskan land mass," an Air Force statement on the incident said.

The Soviet planes essentially are on reconnaissance flights, the Air Force spokesman said. He said the flights have been conducted in the Alaskan defense area since 1958.

The U.S. defense perimeter generally follows the contours of the Alaskan coastline. It shrinks from its 300-mile maximum to 20 miles where the Soviet Union and Alaska are separated only by about 50 miles, by the Bering Strait.

Kissinger Calls Off Two Speeches He Had Scheduled for California

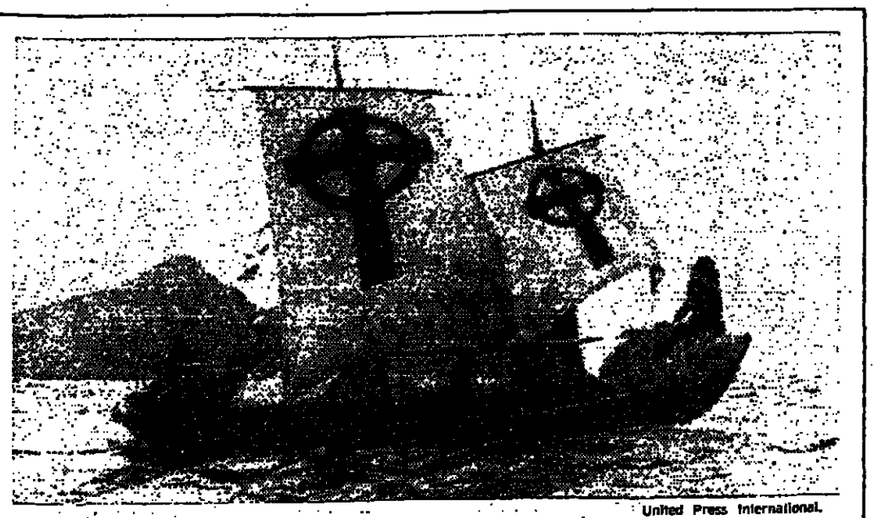
WASHINGTON, May 19 (NYT). Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whose stewardship of foreign policy has become an issue in the Republican presidential contest, yesterday canceled his plans to make two speeches in California before the primary election there June 8.

Robert Funseth, the State Department spokesman, said that Mr. Kissinger had decided against the appearances in Los Angeles and San Francisco because they "could have been perceived" as political.

It was suggested that the White House was attempting to minimize opportunities in the remaining primaries for Ronald Reagan, the President's rival, to make the secretary of state a campaign target.

Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, said he did not know of any efforts by the President or his aides to dissuade Mr. Kissinger from appearing in California, where Mr. Reagan served for eight years as governor.

But an official of Mr. Ford's campaign organization greeted the cancellation of the speaking tour with evident relief, saying that Mr. Kissinger could have been a "sitting duck" for Mr. Reagan in the latter's home state.



United Press International.

WESTWARD HO—The 36-foot, leather-covered Brendan sailing past the Dingle Peninsula on the southwest coast of Ireland on Tuesday on its way to North America as its skipper, Tim Severin, and a crew of four try to show that fabled Irish navigator St. Brendan could have reached America in the 6th century.

Soviet Pianist Asks For Asylum in Rome

ROME, May 19 (UPI).—Soviet pianist Yuri Yegerov, visiting Italy to attend a contemporary music festival, has asked for political asylum, officials said today.

Officials at the Rome visa office said Mr. Yegerov, 22, appeared before them yesterday and made the request. Mr. Yegerov has been in Brescia for the festival.

Latest GOP Results Increase Chance of Convention Fight



AP.

Ronald Reagan at a news conference in Los Angeles as he was losing primaries.

(Continued from Page 1)

up 30 per cent of the total, while losing among other union members.

A large percentage of the UAW membership in Michigan is composed of white Southerners and blacks, groups that have strongly supported Mr. Carter elsewhere, so he might have done nearly as well without Mr. Woodcock's backing.

The endorsement of Mayor Coleman Young of Detroit was evidently worth more to Mr. Carter than the backing of Rep. John Conyers jr meant to Rep. Udall among black voters. Mr. Carter won nearly two-thirds of the large black vote, the poll indicated.

Mr. Ford's recovery in Michigan was evident in comparing the results there with those in neighboring Indiana, a somewhat more conservative but somewhat similar state, where Mr. Reagan won the primary on May 4 for his first Northern victory.

In Indiana, Mr. Ford won only a narrow margin among registered Republicans and lost among the independents. He was far stronger among both groups in the voting in his home state.

The President's Michigan showing would seem to augur well for his prospects in Ohio and New Jersey, the final two industrial states to vote, on June 8. Mr. Reagan, with the home-turf advantage that seemingly aided Mr. Ford yesterday, leads in California, which also votes that day. In the nine relatively small states that vote between now and then, the Californian is believed to hold an advantage, but the President's comeback may enable him to pull off an upset or two.

Only one issue appeared to hurt Mr. Ford severely in Michigan, and that was the one with which Mr. Reagan has been scourging him in other states. The President could eke out only a bare majority among those in the poll who agreed that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had "conceded too much" to the Soviet Union.

Giscard Lauds U.S.-French Yorktown Link

YORKTOWN, Va., May 19 (AP).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing visited this historic town today where French and American troops forced the surrender of British Lord Cornwallis in 1781.

The battle at Yorktown, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, was "one of the most glorious exploits of the war for American independence. . . a cornerstone in the history of the American nation; and. . . a testimony to the unique sense of brotherhood between our two countries."

Vice-President Rockefeller, who accompanied Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, called the French President's visit to this country "the high point" of the Bicentennial celebration. "Had it not been for France, there might never have been a United States," he said.

German Printers Settle

STUTTGART, May 19 (AP).—With 55.7 per cent of the voters saying "yes," West German printers approved their union's freshly negotiated contract today, bringing to a formal end this country's longest newspaper shutdown.

Regime Alters Isabel Peron Law

Argentina Is Opening More Jobs to Women

By David F. Belnap

BUENOS AIRES, May 19.—Argentina's military government has won the applause of campaigners for women's rights by modifying a law that for 18 months had sharply reduced job opportunities for women.

The modifications were part of a general overhaul of the Law of Labor Contracts signed by Isabel Peron as president in September, 1974.

The relationship of every worker with his or her employer is considered a "labor contract" in Argentina, even though nothing is expressed in writing. In the opinion of crusaders for equal rights, those parts of Mrs. Peron's law that affected working women erred through overprotectionism.

"The law made women almost unemployable," said a former congresswoman, Maria Cristina Guzman. She described as "deplorable" the entire equal rights record of the only woman chief of state in the Western Hemisphere's history. Mrs. Peron was deposed by the armed forces two months ago after nearly 21 months in office.

2 Other Complaints

In addition to deploring Mrs. Peron's Law of Labor Contracts, backers of equal rights have two other major complaints against her administration:

• She vetoed a law passed by the Congress that would have given women equal rights in decision-making in the home.

• Her government closed the Women's Division of the Labor Ministry, moving its functions into the realm of her onetime personal confidant, Jose Lopez Rega, now a fugitive from charges of mishandling state funds while he was in Mrs. Peron's Cabinet.

Mrs. Peron's labor contracts law required employers to hold new mothers' jobs open for them for up to a year beyond the end of regular paid maternity leave, which since 1933 had been a compulsory 90 days.

Moreover, employers had to pay punitive dismissal indemnities equal to two years' wages, in addition to regular severance pay, to any woman discharged for "being pregnant" or "getting married."

Under the law, a woman was automatically presumed to have been fired for pregnancy if she was dismissed—for any reason—between the moment she advised her employer that she was pregnant and the lapse of 15 months following the birth of her child. She was presumed to have been discharged for marrying if she was let go for any reason during an 18-month period beginning six months before her wedding date.

Employers' Recourse

Blanca Cassagne Serres, a lawyer who advises the Argentine Council of Women, the country's oldest equal-rights group, said: "Employers got rid of their existing women employees whenever possible and refused to hire women when vacancies occurred."

The junta halved the maximum possible period of post-maternity leave. It also eliminated the presumption that women discharged during stipulated periods lost their jobs for getting married or pregnant. Employers are no longer liable to pay punitive indemnities if they can prove other causes for dismissal.

Equal-rights crusaders hope that the law's remaining overprotectionist elements will be removed by the junta, but they have little expectation that today's authorities will do anything about the controversy over women's rights in the home.

Argentina, with Latin America's biggest middle class, has a larger percentage of women in its work force than any other South American country.

© Los Angeles Times.

5 Killed in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, May 19 (UPI). —An off-duty police officer and a maintenance technician at an electric power station were shot to death early today in Rosario, press reports said. And three guerrilla suspects were killed here by police last night in a raid on an apartment, police sources said.

The killings raised Argentina's death toll in political violence to 375 for the year, including 191 since the military government took power less than two months ago.

Three Soviet Experts Examine Spinal-Cord Patients in U.S.

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, May 19 (WP). —In the unlikely setting of an embassy reception room, three Soviet doctors bent over 15-year-old Greg Bedan of Greenwood, Ind., seeking signs that their specialized treatment could ease his paralysis.

He was the first of four Americans that the Russians, who are specialists in paralysis caused by spinal-cord injuries, talked to or saw at the embassy facility yesterday. The specialists are in this country to address a scientific conference and tour hospitals.

The Americans had been drawn to the Soviet doctors by reports that they offered treatments that surpassed anything available here. The specialists believe in the use of surgery as soon after the injury as possible to relieve pressure on the spinal cord and allow the body's own regenerative process to work.

The head of the delegation, Dr. V.M. Ugryumov, director of the Polenov Neurological Research Institute in Leningrad, said that Soviet doctors believe more strongly than their Western colleagues in the ability of the body to adapt and compensate for injuries to the spinal cord. While this approach does not assure a complete cure of the paralysis, it often allows greater movement of limbs and other body functions, he said.

Operation in Russia

The reports of the Soviet successes were spread to other paraplegics in this country by Roger Frank, 21, of Portland, Ore., who said he had regained bladder control and some sensation in his legs after an operation last year in Leningrad.

But in the four cases they discussed yesterday, the Soviet specialists praised the care given by the U.S. doctors and said there was nothing more they could do.

There are 125,000 to 150,000 Americans paralyzed by spinal-cord injuries and about 7,500 patients are added to the list each year. Treatment, however, has not kept pace with the number of new cases.

Greg Bedan was injured in a football game two years ago. He landed on his head making a tackle and immediately lost the use of his arms and legs.

At the request of the Soviet doctors, Greg's parents lifted him from his wheelchair onto a couch. Dr. E.I. Babychenko, a professor of neurosurgery at the Saratov Medical Institution, tested for feeling in Greg's arms and legs.

Dr. Ugryumov used a rolled-up piece of paper to test eye reflexes while Dr. Levon Matinian of the Orbeli Institute of Physiology in Treyan, Soviet Armenia, watched.

After their examination, the Soviet doctors gave the Bedan family the sad news. "Right now," Dr. Ugryumov said, "your main hope is rehabilitation treatment. Your most important task is that you adapt yourself to life.

"As specialists, we have a duty to speak candidly. The amount of damage has been so intensive that there is no opportunity for regeneration."

Still, the Bedans pressed for some hope. Mrs. Bedan asked about treatments with enzymes that Dr. Matinian is experimenting with. He replied they are most successful when given immediately after an accident and that they do not work at all when the spinal-cord damage is as severe as in Greg's case.

The examination of Laurie Becker, a 43-year-old Illinois auto dealer, was similar to Greg's. Mr. Becker, too, had hoped that he could be helped by a trip to Leningrad, even though doctors there who examined his mailed medical records and X-rays said there was nothing they could do.

The Soviet doctors warned Mr. Becker against seeking more operations to relieve pain. Operations, they said, could undo the natural healing process that allows him to keep on running his business.

Federal Communications Commissioner Charlotte Reid, whose son Tom, 33, is a patient in Long Beach, Calif., came to see the Soviet doctors because "I didn't want to leave any stone unturned."

They suggested further tests and asked her to send them the results and her son's X-rays. But, again, they promised nothing.

Aide of Johnson Put on Probation

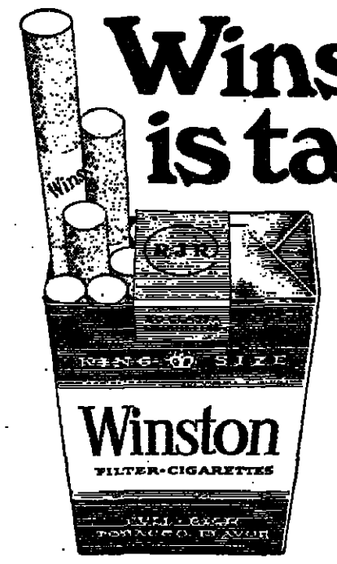
SAN ANGELO, Texas, May 19 (AP).—Jake Jacobsen, a one-time aide to President Lyndon Johnson, pleaded no contest Monday to a theft charge involving an $825,000 loan and was given seven years' probation.

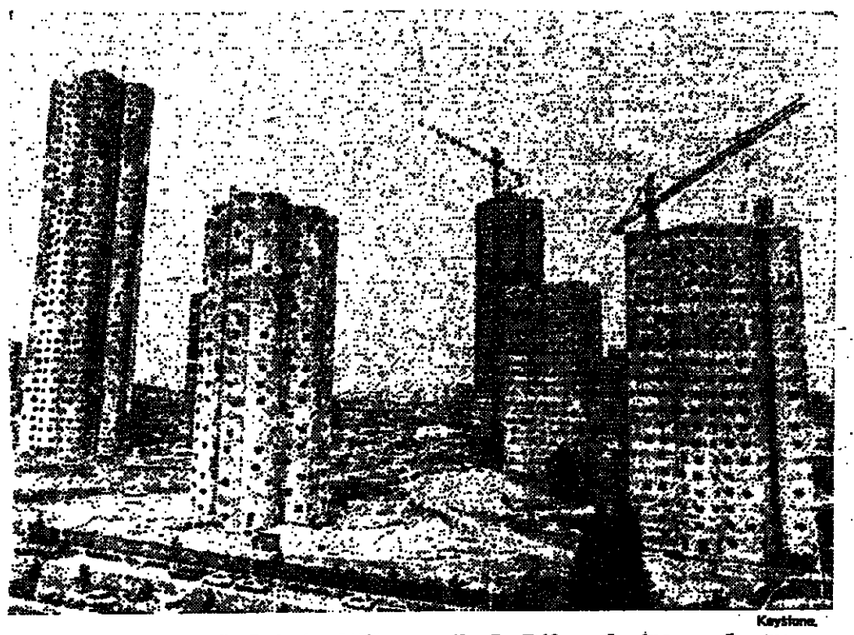
State District Court Judge Carl Stelb followed the recommendation of District Attorney Royal Hart in sentencing Jacobsen, 56, who was a key prosecution witness in the federal bribery trial of former Treasury Secretary and Texas Governor John Connally. Mr. Connally was subsequently acquitted.

A nolo contendere plea means Jacobsen neither admitted nor denied guilt to the charges he faced. Jacobsen's lawyers gave notice of appeal following his sentence.

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Keystone.

GOING UP AT PARIS—Latest additions to the La Défense business and commercial center just west of Paris are these buildings designed by architect Emile Ailland. The buildings, 50 to 100 meters tall, have round, square and teardrop shaped windows and multicolored facades. No date was given for completion.

CARE Is Free, AID Must Be Paid For

U.S. Groups Split on How to Help Guatemala

By Jonathan Kandell

SAN JUAN SACATEPEQUEZ, Guatemala, May 19 (NYT).—The great earthquake three months ago leveled all 9,122 adobe and clay-tile homes in this Indian community about 30 miles west of Guatemala City.

Set amid pine-covered mountains and steeply terraced cornfields, San Juan Sacatepequez was once a picturesque community, according to the residents. Now, it is a collection of dust-choked, ragged, temporary huts.

Down the road, a funeral procession marched to the slow ringing of two church bells. More than 700 persons died here, most of them killed when their homes caved in as they slept.

But reconstruction has begun. And with it has come a widespread, heated debate on how aid should be supplied to disaster victims, whether they are earthquake survivors in Guatemala or Italy or hurricane refugees in Honduras.

The debate has divided the scores of private and government relief groups that came to Guatemala's aid after the quake left about 23,000 persons dead and 1,277,000—about one-fourth of the population—homeless.

Argument on Method

The argument is between advocates of free aid administered by experienced foreign organizations in full control of funds and projects and advocates of reconstruction efforts based on ideas offered by the aid recipients and largely financed by the disaster victims themselves.

In a radical departure from its previous relief efforts in other countries, the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) has strongly sided with the latter group of aid exponents. The U.S. government agency's decision to curtail free donations and channel its relief efforts through independent local community organizations has placed it at odds with more traditionally minded aid groups like CARE and the Salvation Army.

There is no evidence that the debate has affected the pace and scope of relief efforts in any way. In fact, advocates on both sides often work in the same quake-stricken communities and appear intent on proving the validity of their methods.

In San Juan Sacatepequez, the two aid concepts are being applied in the rebuilding of homes.

During a brief ceremony last week, Sabina Suburuj, an Indian woman who manages the local savings and loan cooperative, signed a contract committing the community to buy 140,000 sheets of corrugated metal for roofing—enough material for more than 10,000 homes both here and in nearby villages.

Under the contract, a family pays AID one-third the market price for the metal roofing—called lamina. The money is placed into a bank account jointly held by AID and the Guatemalan government.

Labor Projects

The community—through its local officials or cooperative—uses the money to pay villagers for labor-intensive projects of their choice.

A few hundred yards away from the signing ceremony, the local CARE office was giving lamina away to villagers who constructed the frames of their homes according to CARE specification.

Mrs. Suburuj, the cooperative manager, disapproved of the free donations.

"It just causes resentment," she said. "There is not enough free lamina for everyone. Also, people will just sit and wait for someone to help them instead of helping themselves."

Joint Efforts

AID has committed more than $7 million to the housing program out of $25 million that Congress appropriated for the Guatemalan relief effort. Most of the rest of the funds were committed to joint efforts with the Guatemalan Army to clear highways, support medical teams and send in emergency supplies during the immediate aftermath of the earthquake.

Officials of CARE—the best known and largest of the private U.S. relief groups—take exception to Mrs. Suburuj's views and the way AID is spending its money.

"We are not going to get involved in the sale of lamina or other construction materials," said William Salas, the CARE director in Guatemala. "I can assure you that there are people who have paid for the lamina and now have no money left for anything else."

Party Leaders Opposing Japan Premier Meet

TOKYO, May 19 (NYT).—The maneuvering to unseat Premier Takeo Miki has gained strength within his own Liberal-Democratic party.

The forces arrayed against Mr. Miki are led by the party vice-president, Etsusaburo Shiina, who put M. Miki in power in December, 1974.

Mr. Shiina met yesterday with Shigeru Hori, another party leader, and the two reportedly agreed that Mr. Miki must make way for a stronger man to lead the party in the coming election campaign. Others who have joined the movement include Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda, Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira and former Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

Members of the anti-Miki alliance are openly critical of his handling of the Lockheed scandal. But it has not been clear whether they are displeased because he has failed to name those accused of taking bribes or because he has failed to dispose of the scandal.

While Mr. Miki's opponents within the party are convinced that he must be replaced, there apparently has been no agreement on a successor.

South African Blacks

PARIS, May 19 (IHT).—A Washington Post story (IHT, May 14) erroneously referred to 8 million black Africans, whose South African citizenship is threatened by new nationality rules, as almost half the population of that country. It should have said that 8 million is almost half the black population.

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14 Killed in Iran In Shootout With Alleged Rebels

TEHRAN, May 19 (AP).—Ten alleged guerrillas and four passersby were killed in shootouts yesterday at three hideouts northwest of here, officials said today. They said that the rebels had connections "with foreign countries and foreign terrorist groups."

The passersby were gunned down by the alleged guerrillas when they tried to help the police prevent escapes, a government statement said.

The government has reported seven gun battles in the last week in an intensified police campaign against terrorists. In a battle Sunday, officials reported, 11 guerrillas and 4 policemen were killed at what was described as Marxist guerrilla hideout in the capital.

The statement said that yesterday's shooting occurred at the communities of Rasht, Ghazvin and Karaj.

It did not identify the foreign country with which the alleged guerrillas—three women and seven men—were supposed to have been connected, but said they were using submachine guns, ammunition and grenades from Eastern Europe.

Officials said they also found documents in the hideouts which proved the foreign connections.

1st Hughes Will Called a Forgery

LAS VEGAS, May 19 (AP).—The first Howard Hughes will is a forgery, a former FBI handwriting analyst said yesterday.

Lyndal Shaneyfelt, a handwriting analyst who worked for the FBI from 1940 to 1975, said, "There is no question in my mind" that the "will" was forged.

Three handwriting experts have studied the first document, which is claimed to be the will of the late billionaire. One of the three has called the document authentic.

Two contests have already been filed to the document, sometimes referred to as "the Dietrich will," since it names Mr. Hughes's former key aide, Noah Dietrich, as administrator.

Ho's Birthday Marked

BANGKOK, May 19 (AP).—North and South Vietnam today celebrated the 86th anniversary of the birth of Ho Chi Minh, stressing that the deceased revolutionary leader's greatest wish was the unification of the country.

Arab Bloc Asks New WHO Probe

GENEVA, May 19 (UPI).—Arab nations backed by Communist and other Third World states today demanded a new World Health Organization (WHO) investigation into the health of residents of territories occupied by Israel.

They flatly rejected Israeli statements that health and health services in the occupied territories are "far superior" to those in any Arab country. Israel also told the WHO annual assembly that many Arab officials, including some from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, visit hospitals and clinics in the occupied areas for treatment.

Two days ago, the majority bloc threw out as "inadmissible" a report by a three-member WHO committee that criticized but also praised Israeli medical efforts.

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Wary of Neighbors and Fearing Communism

West Germans Seem Anxious About Own Power, Stability

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, May 19 (NYT).—In a time of uncertainty and increasing Communist strength in the Latin countries of Europe, West Germany is an island of relative social, economic and political stability.

But in interviews around the country and public-opinion polls, many West Germans seem anxious. They are afraid of the social and political ferment in Italy and France. They are drifting away from the rest of Europe because of their overwhelming economic strength and their aversion to Communism.

The West Germans want security. They will be voting for a new government on Oct. 3, and many of them are not fully convinced when Chancellor Helmut Schmidt tells them they are the envy of Europe.

The 5.4-per-cent inflation rate is the lowest in Europe, but there are unsettling reminders of the catastrophic inflation of 1923 and 1946-48.

Herbert Gotz, in charge of serving 1,200 daily cafeteria meals costing 40 to 80 cents to the steelworkers of a Thyssen plant in the Ruhr, has problems with potatoes. The price rose to as much as 40 cents a pound last winter and he had to take French fries off the menu even though almost everybody wanted them.

A Million Jobless

Unemployment has passed its peak, but 1,098,700 workers were still without jobs here in April, the 16th month since the figure passed the million mark.

Herman Sprengel, a machinist who lives near Dortmund, will be 49 next month, and soon he will mark the occasion of having been out of work for two years. Mr. Sprengel supports his wife and three children on $575 a month in welfare payments, thanks to a law that guarantees an unemployed worker 50 per cent of his last net paycheck. He is not bitter.

"I've seen the television reports of how bad things are in Italy and France," he said. "I can't blame the government here for a problem the whole world has, and I'll just try to make the best of things."

West Germany's advanced labor laws are one of the main reasons that its strike rate is the lowest in the Common Market. And they help keep Communism from appealing to the workers. But Wolfgang Wenzel, a member of the Metalworkers' Union in the Thyssen special-steel plant in Witten, was indignant the other day because a member of the board made a passing reference to him and his colleagues as "proletarians."

"The word is an insult," he said, pointing out that half the members of Thyssen's supervisory board were elected by the company's workers. West German law has required this "co-determination" in the steel industry for 25 years and a new law will broaden Ishof's rights in other companies after July.

Mr. Schmidt's Christian Democratic opponent, Helmut Kohl, is offering a choice between "freedom" and "Socialism," associating the centrist Social Democrats with the Marxists on the rise in France and Italy. Many West Germans may vote for Mr. Kohl because they share his fear.

Dr. Karl Hornich, a school principal who lives and works in the industrial center of Mannheim, is concerned that some of the younger teachers on the staff of his school are spreading Marxist propaganda in the classroom.

"I fired a French teacher two years ago for being too political," he said, "and it turned out all his friends and supporters were in the Social Democratic party." Dr. Hornich was so shaken that he went to work for the Christian Democrats. "They are the only party with a clear, unambiguous alternative and no tinge of Marxism," he said.

This is the paradox of West Germany in 1976. Years of social reforms—beginning under the Christian Democrat, Konrad Adenauer, but advanced in many fields in the last 10 years that the Social Democrats have been governing in Bonn—have taken much of the class antagonism out of West German society and given workers real power in running the organizations they work for. Still, there is fear that the far left will somehow undermine the social stability that years of economic reforms have helped create.

People like Dr. Hornich fee that Mr. Schmidt is off the mark in pointing out how much worse things are in other countries—in Britain, for instance, where inflation last year was 24.2 per cent.

Model for Others?

"Our socially advanced state is a model for many other countries," the Schmidt party program says.

West Germany as a model for Britain, Italy and France? The memories of World War II are still too vivid for the French and the British to accept preaching from Mr. Schmidt. His recent campaign speeches about the inability of conservative Christian Democratic and Gaullist parties in Italy and France to provide a convincing alternative to the Communists drew angry blasts from Paris and Rome.

But the West Germans are drifting slowly apart from their neighbors and the social and political stability that is part of the economic strength is sharpening the contrast. While the Italian Communists may win big in next month's elections, the two West German Communist parties have never won enough votes even to be represented in parliament.

The biting remarks by Mr. Schmidt about the corrupt Christian Democrats in Italy were really aimed at the home audience. Both he and Mr. Kohl are playing up to the insular feeling engendered by West Germany's strength in an unstable Europe. Both are saying that they can build the dikes even stronger.

The Social Democrats say they have protected the country from Communism by keeping ahead of it with social reforms.

The Christian Democrats say they are the best defense against Communism, not the radical-ridden Social Democrats. Mr. Kohl says he wants to stop to breath and consolidate the reforms already made—not undo them. For after all, it was under Mr. Adenauer that co-determination in the factories began, and under the Christian Democrats that social welfare was made a basic element of the West German Constitution in 1949.



United Press International.

AND THEY ALL WALKED AWAY—A truck carrying 15 tons of scrapped automobiles rolled over onto a passenger car (arrow) in Sydney with this result. Driver and passengers in car escaped with minor cuts and bruises as did truck driver.

Dependability of U.S. as Ally Is Questioned by South Korea

By John Saar

SEOUL, May 19 (WP).—The South Korean government is concerned about the dependability of the United States as an ally, and is losing patience with its U.S. critics, a Cabinet minister has stated.

Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin said he was "apprehensive" about U.S. willingness "to assert its strength to maintain world peace," since the victory of pro-Communist forces in Angola.

In addition, he said, "nasty, backbiting criticism" of South Korea's internal politics by U.S. congressmen and others was "an open invitation to North Korea."

Diplomatic observers in Seoul say that the foreign minister's open expressions of doubt and annoyance reflect worries within the South Korean government about the direction of U.S. foreign policy. Angola, where Soviet and Cuban-backed forces won after the U.S. Senate cut off military aid to pro-Western forces in December, was the worst blow to South Korean confidence since the fall of Indochina.

What Might Happen

"At least in Vietnam the United States stayed the course," a diplomat said, "but the Russians won an outright confrontation in Angola, and there's a tendency to associate that with what might happen in Korea."

In a recent interview, Foreign Minister Park said that a crisis of self-confidence in the United States would lead to crises elsewhere in the world. He felt there was some sentiment among Americans for a return to isolationism. "Fortress America," he said, "what do you do? Pull back to Guam and forget about everything else?"

Refusing to criticize U.S. policy in Angola directly, he asked, "But should I feel very much encouraged by what happened?

"The Soviet Union succeeded in establishing a leftist government after waging war by proxy, like they did in Korea."

U.S. Standards

U.S. critics of South Korea's internal politics should stop interfering and trying to impose their political thinking and standards, he said. Citing his country's existence on a divided peninsula, North Korean threats, and the need to continue economic development, the South Korean foreign minister said, "There must be much closer understanding of the problems we face and much greater respect for our own kind of initiative."

South Korea is confident, the minister said, that the majority of Americans are sympathetic and in support, but "the vocal minority" worries Seoul authorities, because they know the importance of public opinion in the United States.

As an Oriental nation, South Korea feels shamed and disgraced by public criticism, he said, and has to react strongly—"even if there was merit to it."

"If you can't praise, you must not criticize friendly countries in public," he said.

Japan Police Told To Stop Violence By Hot-Rodders

TOKYO, May 19 (NYT).—Japan's National Police Agency ordered a nationwide crackdown on young motorcyclists and "hot-rodders" this week after a riot in Kobe late Saturday night in which a news photographer was killed.

The agency, which is similar to the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation but with some authority over local police forces, ordered them to break up gatherings of hot-rodders and to take more rigid precautions against onlookers who might turn into a mob.

The agency reported that over the weekend, 9,600 hot-rodders turned out in 3,540 cars and on 1,470 motorcycles in 19 of Japan's 47 prefectures.

The worst scene in a long-gathering storm over the young motorcyclists and drivers was in the city of Kobe, in central Japan, where about 10,000 spectators gathered to watch the speedsters race up and down the streets.

The spectators apparently got frustrated from the efforts of police to break up the rally and turned into a mob that rioted, overturning about 35 cars and setting them afire. Stone-throwing battles with police raged through the night, with about 35 persons injured and 30 police cars set on fire.

U.S. Military Base Reverts to Thailand

BANGKOK, May 19 (UPI).—In keeping with its program of military withdrawal from Thailand, the United States today handed over one of its three remaining military bases to the Thai government.

The U.S. Embassy said that the Ko Kha base, located in Lampang, north of Bangkok, was turned over, leaving only the Ramasun radar station in Udon in the northeast and U Tapao, south of Bangkok, in U.S. hands.

France to Open Afars-Issas Talks

PARIS, May 19 (Reuters).—Olivier Stirn, French minister in charge of overseas territories, said that he would open independence talks here May 25 with representatives of political parties in the Territory of the Afars and the Issas.

He said that he would meet the delegations separately, since opposition groups refused to sit with local government head Ali Aref.

The talks had been due to open today, but were postponed a week following the resignation of two ministers and two parliamentarians of Mr. Aref's party.



AP.

DEAREST ROSE—The world's most expensive rose, the Rosa Persica hybrid, will be sold in a limited edition in sets of five different hybrids at £250 the set during the celebration of the centenary of the Royal National Rose Society of London. The rose is the result of domesticating a wild rose which flourishes in Iran. It has a dark red eye at the base of each yellow petal. Some botanists refuse to call it a rose, saying instead, that it is a hulthemia.

Greek Returns From U.S., Kills 3 To Avenge Father

PYRGOS, Greece, May 19 (UPI).—A 44-year-old man shot and killed three persons to avenge his father's death 37 years ago and then committed suicide, police said.

Panayotis Vlastaris, 44, returned recently to the village of Vartholomio from the United States, where he had worked for several years, police said. He was carrying a Greek passport, they said, and they did not know where he lived in the United States.

Mr. Vlastaris went to the village of Liya, police said, and threw a Molotov cocktail into the home of Anastasios Loukas, who had killed his father in 1939. As the Loukas family ran out of the burning house, they said, Mr. Vlastaris killed Mr. Loukas's wife, Aikaterina, 57, and son, Emmanuel, 23, with a shotgun. Mr. Loukas, who fled the house through a back door, escaped the killer, police said.

Mr. Vlastaris then drove to the village of Glyfa, they said, where he shot and killed his aunt, Kalliopi Douma, 57, his dead father's sister. Police said she had testified for the defense in the trial of Mr. Loukas, who was sentenced to five years in jail for killing Mr. Vlastaris's father.

After the third killing, Mr. Vlastaris committed suicide by shooting himself in the head outside the village church, police said.

William Hill Dies; Held High Posts In United Nations

NEW YORK, May 19 (NYT).—William Martin Hill, 71, a Briton who held high posts in the secretariats of both the League of Nations and the United Nations, died yesterday in Princeton, N.J., of a stroke.

At his retirement in 1970, Mr. Hill was assistant secretary-general for interagency affairs, after having served for 13 years as deputy under secretary for economic and social affairs. He joined the League of Nations Secretariat in 1927. He became special adviser to UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie in 1946.

Mr. Hill continued after his retirement as a consultant to the UN.

Emerson E. Mead

NEW YORK, May 19 (NYT).—Emerson E. Mead, 58, former chairman and president of the SCM Corp., manufacturer of business equipment and other products, died yesterday.

Mr. Mead, at his death, was vice-chairman and a director of the Electrographic Corp. and a director of the Oxy-Dry Corp., both of Chicago.

Foreign Visitors See U.S. Turning More to the Right

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19 (AP).—Men and women who traveled in the United States as part of a foreign exchange program view the country as increasingly conservative, with deep-rooted problems of crime and racial prejudice.

The opinions were gathered in a survey of participants in the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship. The 23-year-old program offers men and women from other countries opportunities to spend several months in the United States while U.S. participants are given the same opportunities overseas.

Eighty-five per cent of the respondents said that the United States is not sympathetic to revolutionary governments and 53 per cent said that the U.S. government was more conservative than their own. Only participants from South America and the South Pacific placed their countries to the right of the United States.

Two-thirds of the respondents said that crime and violence are deep-seated and serious problems in the United States, while 60 per cent placed racial prejudice and discrimination in that category.

Half of the travelers rejected the constitutional democracy of the United States as a model for their own countries and 63 per cent rejected U.S. systems of social welfare and social reforms.

50 More Prisoners Are Freed in Chile

SANTIAGO, May 19 (AP).—Less than two weeks after the visit of U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon to Chile, Gen. Augusto Pinochet announced today the release of 50 more political prisoners.

A few hours before Mr. Simon arrived in Santiago for a visit on May 7, the ruling military junta, headed by Gen. Pinochet, announced the release of 49 prisoners, several of whom had held Cabinet rank in the leftist government of the late President Salvador Allende.

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Britain, for instance, where infla-
tion last year was 24.2 per cent.

Model for Others?

"Our socially advanced state is
a model for many other coun-
tries," the Schmidt party pro-
gram says.

West Germany as a model for
Britain, Italy and France? The
memories of World War II are
still too vivid for the French and
the British to accept preaching
from Mr. Schmidt. His recent
campaign speeches about the in-
ability of conservative Christian
Democratic and Gaullist parties
in Italy and France to provide a
convincing alternative to the
Communists drew angry blasts
from Paris and Rome.

But the West Germans are
drifting slowly apart from their
neighbors and the social and
political stability that is part of
the economic strength is sharpen-
ing the contrast. While the Ital-
ian Communists may win big in
next month's elections, the two
West German Communist parties
have never won enough votes even
to be represented in parliament.

The biting remarks by Mr.
Schmidt about the corrupt Chris-
tian Democrats in Italy were
really aimed at the home audi-
ence. Both he and Mr. Kohl are
playing up to the insular feeling
engendered by West Germany's
strength in an unstable Europe.
Both are saying that they can
build the dikes even stronger.

The Social Democrats say they
have protected the country from
Communism by keeping ahead of
it with social reforms.

The Christian Democrats say
they are the best defense against
Communism, not the radical-
ridden Social Democrats. Mr.
Kohl says he wants to stop to
breath and consolidate the re-
forms already made—not undo
them. For after all, it was under
Mr. Adenauer that co-determina-
tion in the factories began, and
under the Christian Democrats
that social welfare was made a
basic element of the West Ger-
man Constitution in 1949.

Bonn Coalition, Opposition Run Even, Polls Show

BONN, May 19 (Reuters).—Pu
results published yesterday sho
the government and opposition
parties running neck and neck a
they open their campaigns fo
parliamentary elections in Oct
ber.

The results from all four i
dependent public-opinion inst
tutes appear to show that Chan
cellor Helmut Schmidt's Soci
Democratic-Free Democratic c
alition government is recoverin
its popularity, despite the linge
ing economic recession.

The four poll organizatio
published the results in Stern
the progovernment magazin
which circulated them in advan
of publication tomorrow.

Those polled were asked ho
they would vote if the electio
were taking place now.

Two polls gave the opposition
Christian Democratic party an
its Bavarian ally, the Christia
Social Union, 50 per cent of th
vote against 49 per cent for th
coalition. Two other polls gav
the government coalition as wi
ners.

Ethnic Germans Appeal to Scheel

FRANKFURT, May 19 (Re
ters).—Nearly 600 persons in th
Soviet Republic of Kazakhsta
who are ethnic Germans hav
turned in their identity pape
in an attempt to be allowed t
emigrate, West German church
reported yesterday.

The group signed a petition ap
pealing to West German Pres
dent Walter Scheel for help, a
cording to the Roman Catho
Church and the West Germa
Evangelical (Protestant) Churc

The petition said that all pr
vious requests for permission t
go to West Germany had be
turned down. The churches sa
that the petition called for a
independent inquiry by the Un
ed Nations and the Internation
Red Cross.

U.K. Ship to Dump Nuclear Wastes

PARIS, May 19 (Reuters).—A
British cargo ship will dump 6,7
tons of radioactive waste into th
North Atlantic this summer,
spokesman for the Organizatio
for Economic Cooperation an
Development's Nuclear Energ
Agency said here.

The spokesman said the co
taminated waste from nuclear e
tablishments in the Netherlands
Belgium, Switzerland and Britai
was packed in concrete containe
and had a very low level
radioactivity.

The specially adapted Britis
cargo ship Topaz will dump th
waste in a deep area of the Nor
Atlantic about 550 miles south
west of Land's End during Jun
and July.

One-Day Strike at OECD

PARIS, May 19 (UPI).—Em
ployees of the 24-nation Organiz
tion for Economic Cooperati
and Development staged a 2
hour strike today to back deman
for higher wages and a compr
hensive pension system.

هكذا من الأصل



Associated Press.

HALLELUJAH—From left, Julius Bloom, director of Carnegie Hall; violinist Yehudi Menuhin; singer Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau; cellist Mislav Rostropovich; pianist Vladimir Horowitz; conductor Leonard Bernstein and violinist Isaac Stern belt out Handel's chorus at celebration.

A Celebration and a Dowry for New York's Carnegie Hall

By Israel Shenker

W YORK, May 19 (NYT).—Leonard Bernstein conducted bers of the New York Philonic, played the harpsichord ach's Double Violin Concerto Yehudi Menuhin and Isaac Stern as violinists, Vladimir Horowitz, in a matchless submerging of ego, played the piano accompaniment to Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau singing lieder by Schumann. Mstislav Rostropovich and cello were there, and so was the Oratorio Society, returning to sing the Pater Noster by Tchaikovsky, which it had sung during the inaugural festival in 1891.

Celebrating 85 years of peerless sound from the world's great musicians, Carnegie Hall invited this select group of them—plus anyone who could put up $1,000 or more (even $200,000) for seats in the orchestra and first-tier boxes. Above those generous groundlings and monied boxdwellers sat those who had contributed the odd coins—sums as small as $100, even $25.

The concert—which netted $1.2 million—was part of a $6.5-million fund-raising effort. The money will be used for day-to-day expenses so that ticket prices will not have to be raised.

"We are not saving it," said Stern, the violinist who led the rescue operation for Carnegie Hall 16 years ago. "We're giving the lady a dowry for the future."

Corporations, foundations, flesh-and-blood financiers, those with exquisite taste and others with the blunt yen for great occasions, vied to be first with their checks. Successful petitioners won the coveted silver tickets—quickly dubbed "Isaac Stern's silver billets"—that marked success in the race to be in that great number when the baton went up and the bows came down and the trumpet sounded bright and clear. Carnegie Hall was celebrating its 85 vernal years, counting down to immortality.

Tchaikovsky had been at the 1891 opening of what was originally called the Music Hall and then renamed to make the place sound less like a Scottish music hall and more like a monument to its original Scots patron, Andrew Carnegie. Indeed, Tchaikovsky even took the baton for a performance of his "Marche Solennelle."

Beethoven's "Leonore, Overture No. 3" was played at the inaugural and it led the program last night. For the final number of its 85th anniversary, Carnegie Hall chose Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" from "The Messiah."

All the soloists—even those whose forte is instrumental, not vocal—joined in this ultimate chorus.

By Using Computers

Simplifying the Printing of Music

AARHUS, Denmark (AP).—Not a sound comes out of the instrument when Mogens Kjaer, a 30-year-old musicologist and computer programmer, sits down for a session at what looks like an electronic organ.

What comes out, by way of a digital computer and a graphic plotter, is a master sheet of the music he plays silently on the black and white piano keys.

"Technically, there is in fact no reason why this system could not be developed to the point where the composer might do his composing straight from the keyboard onto master sheets," Kjaer said.

But even if the system, Kjaer's own invention to which he devoted four years of spare time, has not reached that stage, it is already promising to revolutionize music printing, despite many innovations still one of the slowest, most complicated and costliest printing processes.

Whole Score

For Kjaer simply plays the whole score of an orchestral or choral work into the computer and the plotter then draws up the master sheets, producing either the full score for the conductor or the separate voices for the individual musicians or singers.

The system may even "digest" the full score and come up with its own suggestion of a piano version—useful for rehearsals—and it will protest against any unintended discords or rhythmic irregularities.

"And if so required the system will transpose entire scores or separate voices into a different key," Kjaer added.

The Scan-Note system, developed in cooperation with Dataland, a local computer service firm, is already in business working on its first orders from several Danish music publishers and music schools.

The Advantages

As explained by Arne Lauritzen, managing director of Dataland which invested some $50,000 in the project, the obvious advantages of the system are high speed and low cost.

The system produces a master sheet in a matter of 20 minutes while the same process takes three or four hours in other known methods. With optimal utilization of the system the cost of a master sheet will be as low as $5, Lauritzen said.

"Apart from the special keyboard, the system is largely based on standard equipment,' he added. "The secret of the system is that in Kjaer we had the rare combination of musicology and computer expertise."

Other data-processing experts said that Kjaer's crucial achievement was the systematizing of the many signs and symbols of a music score. To make the plotter draw up just one note sign calls for up to 200 digital impulses.

Kjaer and Lauritzen believe that, apart from new compositions, the Scan-Note system should be a boon to music publishers in reviving a wealth of very old scores that are either too worn or damaged to permit photographic reproduction or printed in a style unsuited for use by contemporary musicians.

Present Stage

At its present stage of development the system calls for a programmer to play a score into the computer sign by sign, meaning that for instance a piano chord has to be dissolved and played note by note. Similarly, it takes pre-coding to determine the value of a note.

"But in the next stage, on which I'm already working, the computer will automatically react to note values and, thus, to the rhythmic element as played on the keyboard," Kjaer said.

Even if he deems it technologically feasible to develop the system to a composer's keyboard-to-master sheet dream, Kjaer feels there just are not enough moneyed composers around to ever make it profitable.

As of now, a score is played into the computer voice by voice for storage on magnetic discs and then, after possible corrections, relayed to the graphic plotter which draws up oversized notes for photographic scaling down for the master plate or master film used in the final printing process.

From one data input the plotter produces full scores as well as individual voices, does transpositions or converts the score into a piano version, automatically taking into consideration what a pianist can physically cope with.

Requirements

"To play the music into the computer just requires a programmer with elementary training in music reading or a music reader with elementary training in computer programming," said Kjaer, himself a music teacher and former jazz pianist.

Another idea of his is to integrate the Scan-Note system in a project aimed at modern pop groups who often compose, play and sing by ear, sometimes not even knowing how to write music.

Kjaer is setting up a team of experts who, from listening to a recording, sort out the individual voices or instruments and jot them down by hand for feeding into the computer.

"In this way music master sheets can be delivered at short notice for printing and publishing as a new album goes on sale," Kjaer said.

40,000 Elderly Americans See With Plastic Implants

By Victor Cohn

ASHINGTON (WP).—Thousands of elderly victims of racts have had their vision red to near normal by an ation that replaces the eye's al lens with a permanent ic lens, a group of surgeons rted Monday.

estimated 40,000 Americans had the plastic lens imed since 1967, the surgeons an eye research seminar in nia. Although the surgery a high record of success, the ons said that the operation d be limited to those patients cannot handle or tolerate act lenses. The additional ry does entail risks.

estimated 3 million Americans—and 1 in 3 over 60 years old—have cataracts, a clouding of the eye's natural lens. The condition is one of the leading causes of blindness.

An estimated 400,000 Americans undergo surgery each year for removal of cataracts. Most of these patients then use contact lenses to restore their vision or wear thick cataract eyeglasses that give them a semblance of normal vision.

The thick eyeglasses, however, magnify objects by almost 30 per cent, compared to the eye's normal magnification of 6 to 7 per cent. The cataract glasses also permit no side vision, and much of what the viewer sees is parabolic, or curved.

For these reasons, the surgeons said, ordinary cataract operations are technically successful but leave the patient highly dissatisfied.

The plastic lens implants are being used more frequently, Dr. Norman Jaffe of the University of Miami told the seminar.

But Dr. Jaffe and Dr. Jacob Wilensky of the University of Illinois warned that the lens should be implanted only by well-trained surgeons. The demand is growing so fast, Dr. Jaffe said, that "there is a danger some surgeons will respond to financial pressure or patients' requests" and install them improperly.

Dr. Jaffe, president of the American Intraocular Implant Society, said the operation should be limited to patients over 65, and to one eye when the second eye still has reasonable vision. "We still don't know what the effects of these implants will be after 20 years," he said.

The technique is remarkably successful, Dr. Jaffe said. "In my most recent experience, in more than 450 operations, 91 per cent of my patients with an average age of 74 years achieved 20-40 or better vision."

Dr. Jaffe said his record of success is slightly higher than results reported in a survey, conducted by the American Academy of Ophthalmology, of cataract operations in patients of similar age.

The complications resulting from the operation include clouding of the eye and changes in shape of the cornea, or eye's outer layer. Such complications "appear to be more common than following routine cataract surgery," Dr. Jaffe said.

Nicholas Statue Stolen

ELLINO, Italy, May 19 (AP). wood statue of St. Nicholas stolen from the parish church brino, a village near this ern Italian town, police reed today. The priceless statue carved in the 12th century.

BBC Announces Shakespeare Plan

LONDON, May 19 (AP).—The British Broadcasting Corp. has announced its most ambitious television project, the filming of William Shakespeare's 37 plays.

"We plan to produce six of the plays each year for the next six years," said BBC director of programs Alasdair Milne. "We hope they'll stand as definitive TV versions of the Shakespearean canon which will last until the end of the century."

Production is scheduled to start in about 18 months on the $3.6-million program. BBC, a semi-public corporation, hopes to hook up with a production partner to finance the project.

ENTERTAINMENT IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 19 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

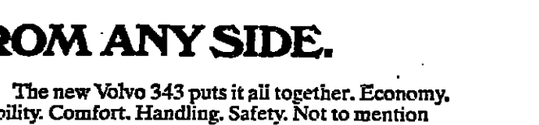
"That's Entertainment, Part II," is "99-7/10 per cent pure magic," Vincent Canby says. "The 3/10 that aren't so great are the connectives between the film's individual sequences." This follow-up to the smash hit "That's Entertainment" is drawn from 72 features, dramas and comedies, as well as musicals, from the MGM output from 1929 through 1962. Although Canby objects to ransacking old movies to make such anthologies, "The objections," he says, "become academic in the presence of the salutes to the good old days at Metro." Anyway, "None of the musicals are so great that we can't afford to miss the stuff between the production numbers." But, he says, "The comedies and dramas are something else. One aches to see the entire films, though the individual scenes hold up beautifully."

"Echoes of a Summer," about the slow dying of a child, "wavers infuriatingly between stoic beauty and sheer foolishness," according to Richard Eder. "Its virtues have gone soft in spots, but the good parts are good enough to make up for the trouble." The "best thing in the film" is Jodie Foster, as the child whose parents have been torn apart by her dying. Her mother (Lois Nettleton) drags her from one specialist to another while her father (Richard Harris) wants to make her last year perfect, like a dream. Brad Savage plays her adolescent confidant; together they are at times "funny and horribly touching." Both he and Miss Nettleton "are almost as good as Miss Foster." But Mr. Harris "is a disaster as the father." Don Taylor directed.

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EGNATIA - APPIA - POSEIDONIA

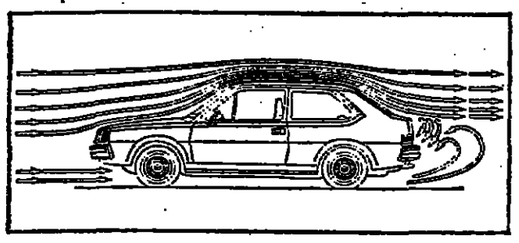
THE NEW CAR. VOLVO 343. EXTENDING A GREAT TRADITION.



Some car manufacturers used to love us. Because there wasn't a Volvo in the medium size class.
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A high impact, laminated windscreen. Steel-belted, radial ply tyres. Servo assisted braking with dual circuits and disc brakes up front. And a lot more. To provide a happy ending we've added a third door in the back for the sake of versatility as well as to make room for lots of luggage. Still the car only measures 419 cm, bumper to bumper.

THE INSIDE.

Under the bonnet you'll find a reliable 70 horsepower engine (DIN) combined with a continiously variable transmission. The longlife exhaust system is partly zinc plated.

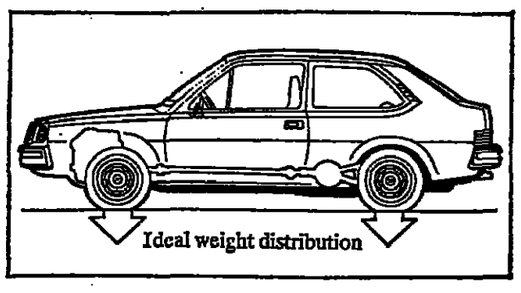


The full-size passenger compartment is fully equipped. The easy-to-read instrument panel features 13 control lamps to check all the vital functions of the car.

The front seats are ergonomically correct and the integrated head restraints also come standard. The rear seat too gives real passenger comfort. There is a rack-and-pinion steering system and a turning circle of a mere 9.2 metres. Finally the transmission is combined with the advanced de Dion rearaxle. (The so called "Transaxle" system). Along with the engine up front this transaxle system ensures an ideal weight distribution and perfect roadholding.

FROM ANY SIDE.

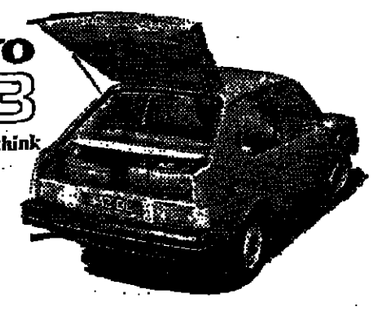
The new Volvo 343 puts it all together. Economy. Reliability. Comfort. Handling. Safety. Not to mention the thrill of driving that probably made your first car an experience to remember. The rational styling of the body and the thorough rustproofing will prove its value the day you decide to trade the car in for a new one.



That's all we have to say for the present. The car will be available on most European markets around September. Ask your Volvo dealer for more information and book yourself for a testdrive.

VOLVO 343

For people who think



INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Thursday, May 20, 1976 *

Provocations: West Bank...

The human and political tragedy engulfing the West Bank of the Jordan threatens to undermine whatever success has been achieved there—and it has been considerable—in the nine-year experiment in Arab-Israeli coexistence. Young Arabs have been killed by Israeli gunfire in the past three months of unrest.

There is no objective way—nor much practical utility—in assigning specific blame for the bloody incidents on the West Bank. Perhaps the youthful mobs were indeed provoking Israeli troops and threatening to break down public order, as the Israelis claim; perhaps the Israeli troops were trigger-happy, as the Arabs claim. The only fact that is certain is that Arabs and Israelis alike are flirting with disaster in their reliance on forceful confrontation to make their political points.

Arab propagandists are showing cynical contempt for human well-being in their gratuitous bids at the United Nations and elsewhere to make political capital out of the simmering West Bank tensions. The Israeli government, preoccupied with internal dissension, is showing lack of sensitivity to the concerns of its neighbors by ramming through ever more expansive plans to create Israeli settlements in populated occupied territories.

The current clashes are doubly tragic, for both the Israeli occupation administrators and the Palestinian Arab communities of the West Bank had much to be proud of in their efforts at living together these past nine years. If the current spiral of violence is not quickly checked, the West Bank will disintegrate as a model of future cooperation. Neither Arabs nor Israelis are helping to achieve their stated goal of peace by these ill-considered provocations.

...and Lebanon

If Israeli authority is under pressure on the West Bank, the leading forces of the Arab world are facing their own challenge in Lebanon, where the combat is far graver, bloodier and virtually out of control. On days when single isolated deaths bring grief in Jerusalem, hundreds of casualties are reported routinely from Beirut—including last weekend the chance killing of Edouard Saab, Beirut correspondent for Le Monde, one of the most respected French correspondents in the Middle East, and the hair's breadth escape with but minor injuries of The New York Times correspondent Henry Tanner.

What started 13 months ago as a civil war between rival religious and economic communities in the Arabs' most cosmopolitan crossroads has gradually escalated into a proxy war between the divergent ideologies that fragment the cause of Arab nationalisms. Lebanese leftists, enthusiastically supported by Iraq, Libya and other radical forces, are now pressing for higher stakes than a fairer distribution of political power in Beirut. It is no longer only the besieged Christian minority of Lebanon that is threatened; it is the established regimes of the Arab world, all of which have reason to fear the violent collapse of the Lebanese power structure.

In full—if belated—recognition of this explosive threat, Syria's President Assad eased himself away from the Arab radicals he had formerly championed and emerged as the leading influence for stability and the status quo—duly modified—in Lebanon. Now Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, conservative and moderate Arab regimes respectively, have succeeded in setting the scene for what would be an even more dramatic shift of alignments: a high-level meeting, now postponed, in Riyadh between the Premiers of Syria and Egypt, when and if it is ever held.

These two governments, long-time rivals for leadership among the Arabs, have been openly feuding since last September, when Egyptian President Sadat reached an interim agreement with Israel. Instead of following the Egyptian lead as Cairo and Washington expected him to do, President Assad denounced the Sinai agreement and blocked any further diplomatic steps toward even a limited settlement with Israel.

Faced with common dangers in Lebanon, the leaders of Syria and Egypt may now find mutual self-interest in burying the feud that has so sapped Arab unity and encouraged extremist maneuverings in utter disregard of the toll in human lives. In an atmosphere of such bitterness, success will not come easily to the high-level meetings. If they fail to overcome the existing formidable differences at least enough to pull Lebanon back from anarchy, the entire Middle East may find itself slipping toward a violent upheaval that cannot be contained within any one country's frontiers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Docility Toward Spain

With dismaying docility, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved a five-year treaty that authorizes continued U.S. use of military bases in Spain in return for loans and grants of $1.2 billion to that country. In its approach to the committee, the administration emphasized the desirability of completing ratification of the treaty prior to the Washington visit next month of King Juan Carlos.

From a public-relations standpoint, ratification could conceivably be handled in ways that would strengthen the hand of the young King in his efforts to dismantle some of the authoritarian machinery of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's dictatorship and to hasten badly needed political reform.

The fact is, however, that in the six months since Franco's death, change has proceeded at a glacial pace, productive only of continuing political polarization, disheartening to Spain's democratic forces and destructive of the country's hopes for an expanding relationship that would lead eventually to membership in the European Economic Community.

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro—a relic of the Franco era—still hedges on the critical question of a general political amnesty. He promises to legalize political associations but thus far has carefully avoided the word "parties." He has scheduled an autumn referendum on setting up a two-chamber parliament; but the upper house would be nonelected and stacked with Francoists. Even these limited reforms have been assailed as too radical by 126 members of Franco's holdover parliament.

In its ratification resolution, the Senate committee expresses the pious hope that the treaty will foster Spain's "progress toward free institutions," its participation in European community institutions, and its eventual cooperation in European defense with NATO. The resolution implies that in considering annual authorizations and appropriations required for the agreements linked to the treaty, Congress will monitor Spain's advances toward these goals.

But if two-thirds of the Senate meekly approves the treaty, the United States will have made a costly five-year commitment in exchange for nothing more than strictly limited, and almost certainly short-run, military advantages. There is no guarantee of progress toward a freer society which alone will qualify Spain for either the European community or NATO. In this instance, the attitude of critical and watchful waiting adopted by the European allies of the United States is a far sounder policy than Washington's precipitate commitment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Avoiding Findlandization

Against the background of mutual deterrence, we have become accustomed to the idea that, for the immediate future at least, the Soviet Union is unlikely to launch a frontal attack in Central Europe, if only because the risks would be too high. It has also become customary to discount part of the Soviet defense effort either because it is necessary to hold down reluctant allies in the Warsaw Pact or because of a potential danger on the Chinese border, or because the Soviets wanted to achieve nuclear parity with the United States.

Perhaps the main danger is not so much that of a frontal attack on the Western alliance, but of a strategy of divide and rule, in which the Soviet Union would attempt to use its enormous power to influence, overawe and eventually pick off individual countries, especially those on the fringes of NATO. The best response to such a danger is for the European members of the Atlantic alliance to strengthen their military, and above all their political, links so as to minimize the risk of Finlandization...

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

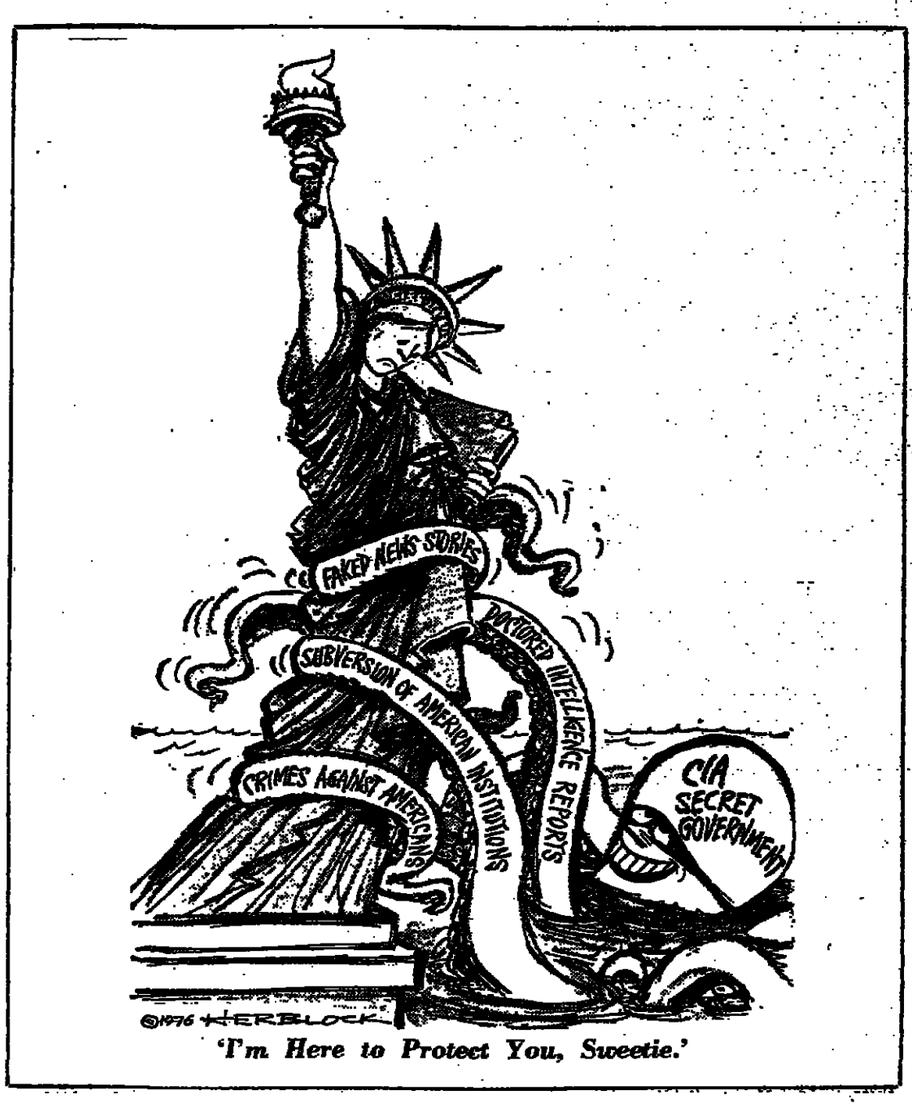
May 20, 1901

LONDON—The Archbishop of Canterbury would like to see all the clergy of the Church of England married. Preaching at Hampstead parish church in aid of the Queen Victoria Fund, he observed that the experience of an unmarried ministry has lasted in this country long enough to make people generally dislike it. They preferred married clergy, for often the clergyman's family did as much good as he did.

Fifty Years Ago

May 20, 1926

PARIS—Seventeen makes of American automobiles will be represented at the annual motor show at the Grand Palais from Oct. 7 to 17, it was learned yesterday. They will be Auburn, Buick, Cadillac, Chrysler, Chevrolet, Dodge, Ford, Hudson, Lincoln, Marmon, Oldsmobile, Oakland, Packard, Paige, Pierce Arrow, Rickenbacker and Studebaker. A ball will be given at the Opéra during the show, probably on Oct. 14.



'I'm Here to Protect You, Sweetie.'

Defense Debate in Peking

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—New information on what is behind the crisis in the Chinese leadership is beginning to come to light. Regional Chinese broadcasts have accused the deposed deputy premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, of advocating "the purely military viewpoint" in the leadership debate on defense policy. There is every indication that the Peking dispute remains unresolved, and that the military issue is at the root of the struggle now going on behind the scenes.

The "military" crimes of which Teng is accused in the broadcasts are in fact political. He is said to have argued that in order to provide for the army's needs, China must build up its industrial base and, in particular, its steel industry. He "opposed Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war," that is, Mao's reliance on a poorly equipped army able to fight only a guerrilla war. Teng advocated instead "the theory of weapons," that is, of providing the forces with expensive new arms. He argued that the army as it is at present organized was "incompetent."

Cuts in Army

What the broadcasts do not say is that his modernization program, which on the face of it should have been welcomed by the military, also involved a big cut in army personnel. The previous Peking power struggle which involved Lin Piao, the heir apparent of Mao Tse-tung who lost his life in 1971 during an attempt to flee to the Soviet Union, led to a 25-per-cent cut in China's arms budget. U.S. intelligence analysts who obtained these figures concluded that these reductions were in part responsible for the slowing down of China's nuclear arms program.

The information obtained by U.S. intelligence more recently shows that a serious debate has lately been in progress in China on the size of the army itself, with Teng and his supporters urging a cut of about 1 million men. This would reduce the army, which stands at 3.5 million men, by nearly 30 per cent. No modern army has ever made in peacetime a sudden cut of such dimensions, which looks more like a postwar demobilization. In China, where the army has for so long been the main pillar of the regime, the dispute was bound to be bitter and bloody—and it finally led to Teng's downfall.

As the anti-Teng broadcasts make clear, his purpose was in fact to strengthen the army, not to weaken it. The cuts in manpower which he was proposing would have come from the large numbers of military personnel assigned to political duties, from the many older men who had been kept on by the forces since the war, and from the "private armies" maintained by the regional commanders.

Teng Hsiao-ping had been advocating this reform since at least 1974, and by last summer he had won the support of the military high command; which was attracted by his promise of modern weapons and of a reorganization that would make the forces more professional. It was during the summer, too, that Teng's policies began to take effect in other fields, with more stress being put on production and on the more rational organization of industry, in the face of opposition by the radicals. Many of the important changes which were then taking place in China may be traced to the fact that Teng had secured the support for the military leadership for his policies.

It has now become known that after Premier Chou En-lai died in January, the military high command fought hard to secure his post for Teng Hsiao-ping. But the radicals grasped the opportunity offered by Chou's death, and at the Central Committee meeting which was held to vote on the succession they managed to rally to their side the regional military commanders whose interests would have been adversely affected by Teng's reforms.

The Chinese military have long been split into factions, much as the political leadership has been. The "centralists" in the high command have by and large favored the modernization program, which would have given them better control of a more efficient national force. But many of the regional commanders preferred the Maoist concept of a highly politicized guerrilla-type army. The army's political role gave them control over the regions where they were located, and the guerrilla concept justified the larger numbers of men they wanted to retain. At the Central Committee meeting the regional commanders put their weight behind the radicals, with the result that the leadership became almost evenly split. This was how Teng's appointment as premier was blocked, and a new premier, Hua Kuo-feng, emerged as what was intended as a temporary compromise choice.

A Moderate

But Hua was a moderate rather than a radical. The compromise was weighted on the moderate side by the action of Defense Minister Marshal Yeh Chien-ying, 76, who is now known to have blocked the radical attack. When the Central Committee failed to agree, the issue was thrown back to the Politburo, which was, however, similarly divided. When the radicals tried to force the issue, Marshal Yeh simply walked out of the Politburo meeting. This made it clear that the appointment of a radical would not have the support of the high command. The Central Committee session broke up in disarray, and Hua took over. But the formal announcement described him only as "acting premier."

The recent reappearance of Marshal Yeh, after a long absence from public functions, suggests that in the end he got most of what he wanted. The press, largely under the control of the radicals, continues to attack the "handful" associated with Teng. But the policies now in force show little sign of radical influence.

The emergence of the "military" theme in some of the regional broadcasts suggests that the struggle is once again being joined on what has become the central issue in the Peking dispute. That is not to say that the other issues, political and economic, are less important. But the military issue is central because the army is still the lever which controls the shifts of power in the Peking leadership, and which will exert a decisive influence when Mao, now 82 and increasingly frail, leaves this world.

Letters

U.S. Spooks

The Washington Post's editorial "Ending Military Spying in U.S." (IHT, May 13) was applauded from this tiny balcony of the free world, Berlin, infested with what the soldiers call "spooks." There seems to be a fine line between haunting the free world and defending it. Spooking on military and civilians seems to be taken for granted to such an extreme that, upon answering all military installation telephones, one is required to announce, "This line is not secure." So what's new?

One feels not only paranoid but important upon leaving a military area where a sign reads, "What you see in here, hear in here, leave in here." Although I can understand the military's desire to encourage intelligence among its members, this security mania is so exaggerated that it is common for Americans here "to trust" that their phones are bugged.

As a civilian, am I naive "to trust" that anything I can know, the Russians know better? But surely the Russians are sensible enough to pass over in silence the trivia of our private telephone conversations. "Official spying," as you termed it, not only has a serious inhibiting effect, but it causes resentment against our protectors and defenders of this free world.

KAREN JAEHNE.

Berlin.

Potential Vice-Presidents

Not Another Agnew

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—With the Michigan and Maryland primaries behind us, it may not be too early to survey the field of potential vice-presidential nominees, but if the leading presidential candidates are thinking about their running mates, they are keeping their secrets to themselves.

They are doing what front-runners always do—using the possibility of a vice-presidential nomination as bait to hold all contenders in line and strengthen their own position. They are waiting. They are saying modestly that it would be "presumptuous" to suggest who is going with them until they are actually nominated themselves, which means that we'll probably be left again to a last-minute scramble and decision at the conventions in New York and Kansas City.

Fortunately, other leaders of the two major parties, remembering the unhappy choices of Spiro Agnew and Tom Eagleton for the vice-presidency in the 1972 conventions, are thinking about the problem and putting together possible combinations. The informed gossip here—it is no more than that—goes along these lines:

• If Jimmy Carter finally gets the Democratic presidential nomination, his leading vice-presidential candidates will almost certainly come from the North, and probably from the Middle West: Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana, who came to his side quickly in that state's primary election; Sen. Fritz Mondale of Minnesota, who took himself out of consideration for the presidency but not, significantly, out of the vice-presidential race; Sen. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois (Mayor Daley's choice); and Sen. John H. Glenn Jr., the former astronaut from Ohio, who will make the keynote address at the Democratic Convention in Madison Square Garden.

• If President Ford is nominated, the leading candidates as his vice-presidential nominee are likely to be former Gov. John Connally of Texas (on the assumption that Connally could keep his own state in the Republican column, as Lyndon Johnson did for John Kennedy in 1960, and also campaign effectively against Carter in the South); also Sens. Howard Baker and Bill Brock of Tennessee, and if the President decides to go North, Secretary of Commerce Elliot Richardson of Massachusetts.

• If Ronald Reagan gets the nomination, he might also go with Connally or Richardson, who is flexible, or if he chose to fight it out on conservative lines, with Secretary of the Treasury Simon, who admired Reagan's philosophy, and could probably be persuaded to help save the Republic from the big spenders.

Other Combinations

There are, of course, other possible combinations, particularly on the Democratic side. If Carter falters in the remaining primaries and the political and labor union leaders finally turn to Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Humphrey will almost have to try to persuade Carter to let the vice-presidential nomination or risk losing the South as Carter's disappointed followers the rest of the country.

Also, Carter could turn to Udall of Arizona, the last of his liberal opponents, on the theory which is probably wholly wrong that Carter would be a conservative president and needs liberal support. But what he needs more than anything else is a running *mate* who knows more than he does about the serious urban problems of the Northern states that will command most of the electoral votes in the November election.

All this, of course, is guesswork and may seem irrelevant while the struggle for the presidential nomination is undecided, but the generation since World War II, the White House has been occupied most of those years by men who were chosen, almost by accident at the last minute, as the vice-presidential nominees: Harry Truman by Franklin Roosevelt; Lyndon Johnson by John Kennedy; and Richard Nixon by Dwight Eisenhower. Only by a series of astonishing accidents and stupidity did we miss having Spiro Agnew in the White House after Nixon.

The vice-presidential nominations have been made so fast in recent elections, in the emotional atmosphere of howling convention halls, that there has been little time even to give the FBI the usual always given to ambassadors, deputy assistant secretaries of state, or even new members of the board of directors of the Ford Motor Co. So obviously something is wrong.

Humphrey suggested after the Eagleton-Agnew nominations that at least an extra day should be added to the nominating conventions to consider the vice-presidential question, but this is obviously not good enough.

A Hard Look

We need to take a hard look at the problem of selection now and at least between the end of the primaries in early June and the opening of the conventions in July, insist on asking the leaders at that time, not only where they are going but who's going with them.

Reporters of press, radio and television are usually accused of being too nosey in their questions to presidential candidates, and sometimes they are, but in the problem of picking vice-presidential nominees, they have probably been too casual and even indifferent.

Some progress has been made this year. There is more talk about the second place on the tickets in this election than in any other election since World War II, but so far it has been mostly backstairs talk. It needs to be brought into the open, so that at least in the pause between the California primary and the conventions, we will have some real idea of what the leading presidential candidates have in mind.

Is Carter Stoppable?

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The mere fact that Joe Crangle, canny New York political pro, quietly took up residence in the Hay-Adams Hotel here on Monday—*before* Jimmy Carter's very bad day Tuesday—reveals much about the aspirations he and other anti-Carterites still have for heading Carter off with Hubert H. Humphrey.

Carter's near-disaster in the Michigan primary thus came as an unexpected lift for Crangle. He arrived here from Buffalo, where he is Democratic chairman of Erie County, armed with a plan to form an "Independent Committee" to promote Sen. Humphrey for the presidential nomination.

On the heels of Carter's razor-edge victory over Rep. Morris Udall in Michigan, the state where Carter had everything on paper going his way, plus his smashing 12-point loss to Gov. Edmund G. Brown jr. in Maryland, Joe Crangle's mission suddenly looked slightly less than impossible. Indeed, Carter's tumble and near-tumble in New York, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Nebraska, Michigan and Maryland have led some Democratic politicians to find incongruous—but dangerous—vulnerabilities in the former governor of Georgia.

On paper, Carter still seems all but unstoppable with at least 1,000 delegates before he even arrives at the Madison Square Garden convention. But on paper, backed by the powerful United Auto Workers, by the popular black Mayor Coleman Young of Detroit and by the party's most recent gubernatorial nominee, Carter also seemed assured of a big victory over Udall in Michigan. Politics is psychology as well as numbers, and Carter's poor showings Tuesday seem to prove, as one party official told us, "that a helluva lot of Democrats just don't want to vote for Jimmy Carter."

Crangle's "Independent Committee" will probably be headed by Illinois Rep. Paul Simon, a long-time Humphrey booster. It will differ radically from an earlier version which Humphrey himself aborted on April 29, following Carter's impressive victory in Pennsylvania.

The new committee, which will permit legal fund-raising and formation of a Humphrey-for-president organization, will shun visible connection with the senator's political base in Minnesota. It was that connection, Crangle and Simon believe, which enabled Humphrey to veto the post-Pennsylvania effort.

Indeed, Crangle, Simon and other stop-Carter Democratic leaders were livid over Humphrey's damaging decision to hold a press conference on April 29 to announce his refusal "to authorize any committee" to promote his candidacy. The statement along with its dramatic setting was such overkill that a pro-Humphrey letter to 17,000 party officeholders signed by Simon never was mailed. Now a similar letter is in the works.

There is not a particle of doubt that Humphrey, who turns 65 next week, covets the nomination. Humphrey is bitter that Robert Strauss, Democratic national chairman, and other party leaders, made clear after Pennsylvania that they felt Carter had the nomination locked up.

Moreover, Humphrey flatly disregarded Strauss's private advice that Humphrey not accept an invitation to breakfast with Democratic state chairmen at a meeting last Friday in Manhattan. As of today, his speaking schedule is full. Last night, for example, he flew to St. Clairsville, Ohio, to speak for Rep. Wayne Hays—who is running against Carter in congressional districts in the June 8 presidential primary.

All this may be fruitless, that does not make it pointless. Humphrey backers figure that Brown can beat Carter in Nevada and Sen. Frank Church can beat him in Idaho and Oregon on Tuesday, coupled with a big Brown showing on June 8 in New Jersey (backed by the organization's uncommitted slates) and a smashing Brown victory in California the same day, Carter could never regain his momentum after the shootout at Madison Square Garden.

They reason that Humphrey would then be indispensable as the anti-Carter rally point. Crangle and Simon will establish a national organization—hoping that when the time comes it will in fact be needed.

Whether it will or not may in part depend on whether Jimmy Carter can diagnose his curious ailment. Some intimates say his problem is that voters, suddenly perceiving him as a potential president, are scrutinizing him far more closely—and critically—than any other candidate. Anti-Carterites are not so kind. His poor showing results not from voter scrutiny, they believe, but from suspicion that what his opponents have been saying—that he is too evasive and self-righteous—may be close to the mark.

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Experts Change View, See U.S. Trade Deficit

By Carl Gewirtz

ARIS, May 19 (IHT).—The r-than-expected economic re- ry in the United States is cted to erase its record sur- in international accounts set year and push the figure in- deficit this year—good news world trade and no problem America.

he deficit forecast is a sharp sal from just four months when official prognostica- were estimating a surplus about $5 billion for 1976 nst a 1975 trade surplus of billion.

he latest forecast, discussed two-day meeting that ended y at the Organization for omic Cooperation and Devel- nt, is for a deficit of $2 n to $4 billion in the na- s current account. This ac- reflects exports and im- s of goods and services and teral transfers, including rnment grants and pensions.

It does not include short or long-term capital flows.

Otmar Emminger, vice-president of the Bundesbank and spokesman for the monetary officials who constitute the Economic Policy Committee of the OECD, stressed at a press conference that the $15-billion turnaround in the U.S. accounts was good news for the rest of the world.

'No Problem' for U.S.

"Essentially," he said, "it will benefit the rest of the world through increased imports of raw materials" as well as finished products. "This is all to the good," he said, noting that the deterioration "is no particular problem" for the United States. "In spite of the deterioration, which began at the end of 1975, the dollar has remained very stable."

The turnaround in the U.S. accounts, he noted, comes at a time when the United States is entering a new phase of economic expansion. The "recovery phase," he observed, is over as "total U.S. production is now equal to the previous peak" before the recession began. Thus, the continuing expansion of the economy represents new growth.

Production in West Germany, he said, is near its previous peak and is on the threshold of "a new era of expansion." The same is true for France, he added, while Japan still has some way to go to reach its previous peak.

The need now, he said, "is to be much more vigilant regarding a resurgence of inflation." A number of delegates, he went on, see inflationary dangers beginning to increase. "We see it in some raw materials prices and in one or two countries where capacity shortages are beginning to appear." Specifically, he cited the paperboard and specialty chemicals industries in the United States as running up against this problem.

Overall, he said, the prospects are "good" for a "rather long, sustained expansion well into next year provided we do not fall victim to inflation and have to apply stop-go policies."

Mr. Emminger also remarked that the experts see "no critical increase or decrease" in the current account of the other 23 nations who are members of the OECD.

S. Warns exico on PEC Move

NCUN, Mexico, May 19 (AP- —The United States has im- ly warned Mexico it will lose of trade and other prefer- if it joins the Organization troleum Exporting Countries. warning was delivered both ublic and during private talks een U.S. and Mexican offi-

potentially major exporter of Mexico recently announced it d join OPEC if "invited." e announcement last month exican Minister of Natural rces Francisco Javier Alejo interpreted as a reversal of country's international oil y.

the past two years Mexico spurned invitations by such r OPEC leaders as President s Andres Perez of Venezuela the Shah of Iran.

xico's President Luis Eche- a had claimed up to then s more in Mexico's interest llow a conservation policy save the crude oil to be used w material for petrochemicals domestic consumption.

Simon Warning Cited

liable sources said the im- warning was delivered dur- a visit to Cancun by U.S. sury Secretary William Si- who was here last week for preliminaries of an annual ibly by the Inter-American lopment Bank.

istant Treasury Secretary ld Parsky made the implicit ing public at a news con- ce yesterday. "I am con- d Mexico will not join ," he said. "I think the nment sees the drawbacks ved."

here has been talk about eo agreeing to join OPEC vited," he said. "It has not ed to join OPEC." He said if invited, Mexico would con- joining but in the end d turn down the invitation ase of the many disadvan- this would bring.

Trade Legislation

ong other things, Mexico d fall under U.S. legislation shing a variety of trade rences on imports from tries that are members of C. Mr. Parsky indicated this pointed out to Mexican offi- together with the fact Pres- Ford's administration op- s this policy.

Parsky said U.S. policy is to fight the cartel but to lop alternate sources of pe- um so that by the mid-1980s United States will cease to lependent on OPEC member tries for its crude oil. He the United States considers lco a major source of non- C oil.

lexico offers a great potential that," he added. In addition, pointed out the OPEC mem- hip would limit Mexico's po- al for exporting crude oil, OPEC controls production. ge finds in the southern s of Tabasco and Chiapas years ago have turned lco into the third largest ex- r of crude oil in Latin Amer- after Venezuela and Ecuador.

exico currently exports an age of 115,000 barrels of crude a day, with approximately thirds of this sold to the ed States. The rest is sold Israel and Latin American tries.

Canada Cancels Purchase Of Lockheed Patrol Planes

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, May 19 (NYT).—Canada's plan to purchase a fleet of 18 long-range patrol planes from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. for $750 million was suddenly canceled last night.

The deal fell through when the Canadian government announced it could not arrange the $375 million in financing needed for the first three years of the project and would have to pull out unless Lockheed provided the financing.

Lockheed's senior vice-president, William Wilson, who was in Ottawa for the negotiations, replied that this was "utterly impossible."

Collapse of the project came as the climax to a swift series of events that started over the weekend when a consortium of 10 Canadian banks that had been expected to provide the financing dropped the idea. They said they could not obtain satisfactory terms.

At a meeting Monday, the Canadian Cabinet agreed to try to arrange alternate financing through governmental resources. However, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau was evidently not at that meeting and at another Cabinet meeting last night, the Cabinet reversed itself and decided the government would not do the financing.

The loss of the valuable Canadian purchase was a severe blow to Lockheed, both economically and psychologically. But financial experts did not view it as raising a direct threat to the company's survival.

The company has several times been on the brink of bankruptcy since 1971 when it was first saved from disaster by a congressional guarantee of up to $350 million in bank loans. However, Lockheed's economic fortunes had been improving steadily in recent months.

Prices Rise 0.9% In France; Aide Shows Concern

PARIS, May 19 (IHT).—Consumer prices in France rose 0.9 per cent last month, a "preoccupying increase," Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said today.

The index had increased 0.7 per cent in February and now stands at 9.6 per cent over the year-ago level.

Prices for food and manufactured goods both rose 1 per cent last month while service charges rose 0.8 per cent. The rise in manufactured goods prices, the minister said, is due largely to recent increases in gas and electricity rates. "But the rise in the cost of food and services is abnormally strong," he said.

He warned that "those people who think they are arming themselves against a new round of inflation (by raising prices) are only increasing this very risk." Such lack of moderation, he went on, can only interfere with the economic recovery and efforts to reduce unemployment.

The Labor Ministry reported today that unemployment dropped 4.4 per cent in April, when 896,900 workers were jobless compared with 938,000 in March. Adjusted for seasonal variations, the ministry said there were 944,000 workers unemployed compared with 951,700 in March.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

AT&T Details Share Offer

American Telephone & Telegraph's plans for a public offering of 12 million common shares on or about June 16, announced late Tuesday, will have an estimated market value of about $685 million. This will be the Bell system's second entry into the equities market. Last Oct. 2, for the first time in its history, AT&T publicly sold 13 million shares of its common stock. The price in that sale—$46 a share—raised $531 million. Previous equity offerings were made via market offerings to existing shareholders. The Bell system's new financing plans underscore its announced determination to reduce its ratio of outstanding debt to equity. At the close of 1975, the company's capitalization comprised outstanding debt of 49.6 percent with outstanding equity at 50.4 per cent. The company has indicated an objective for its capitalization of 45 per cent debt and 55 per cent equity, or common stock.

Sony Expects Jump in Net Income

Sony says it may be able to report record net income for the 1976 fiscal year to Oct. 31, exceeding the previous record of $84.6 million earned in the 1973 fiscal year. The company reported net income of $53 million for the 1975 fiscal year, a decline of 35 per cent from fiscal 1974's figure of $83.3 million. A spokesman says the company will certainly have to revise upward its original forecast of a 25-percent increase in net income for the current fiscal year. Since the first quarter of the 1975 fiscal year, when Sony's net income declined 48 per cent from the previous year, the rate of year-to-year decline has narrowed to 39 per cent in the first half, 36 per cent in the first nine months, and 35 per cent in the full 1975 fiscal year. The decline turned into a year-to-year increase of 18 per cent in the first half of the current fiscal year.

Porter Raises Fansteel Bid

The H.K. Porter company has raised its bid to purchase all shares of the common stock of Fansteel Inc. to $23.50 a share and Lear Siegler Inc. has withdrawn its offer for Fansteel. The new Porter bid for the 1,563,934 shares of Fansteel outstanding tops the offer of Lear Siegler, which on Monday said it was considering an offer of $22 a share. Porter's previous offer on May 5 for $17 a share was scheduled to expire Tuesday. The company said that shares that were tendered would receive the higher price. Its latest offer will expire May 27. Lear Siegler says that it will not proceed with the offer, even though directors of Fansteel said they would recommend that its shareholders take the $22 a share mentioned in its tentative offer. Fansteel, a producer of specialty metals and carbide tools, filed suit last week charging Porter with violation of federal securities laws. Porter responded with a suit charging Fansteel with making misleading statements concerning its offer.

Higher Costs, Government Aid Cited

French, U.S. Plane Firms May Cooperate

By Robert Prinsky

PARIS, May 19 (AP-DJ).—French and U.S. aircraft manufacturers are looking forward to becoming partners in the development of new civil aircraft.

"This is the best time there ever has been or ever will be" for a transatlantic linkup to build new civil aircraft, says an official of Avions Marcel Dassault-Bréguet Aviation.

In the past, U.S. makers have so dominated the world market that they could afford to remain aloof to periodic European talk of transatlantic cooperation. And the French government backed a purely European air industry to maintain the Continent's independence. But "today there are conditions that didn't exist a few years ago," observes a high aide in the French Transport Ministry.

These conditions include the inflated costs of developing new aircraft and the shaky financial condition of most aircraft makers and airlines.

For U.S. manufacturers such as Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, cooperation holds the lure of French government funds to subsidize development costs. Washington does not show a similar desire to provide financing.

On the U.S. side, there is also the fear that if transatlantic cooperation does not materialize, Europeans may close off their own internal markets to insure sales by their domestic manufacturers.

Further, the U.S. plane builders are becoming increasingly concerned that foreign competitors over the next few years may at long last crack the U.S. airline market on their own.

The Americans fear that the foreign companies will have the right-sized and technically advanced planes available for sale while U.S. builders will not, because the Americans have no new-aircraft programs in progress and because the state of the industry makes it doubtful that any such programs can be launched very soon.

From the European standpoint, a linkup would enhance their chance to crack the vital U.S. market, without which an aircraft's sales rarely exceed a few dozen. Hundreds of sales are needed to recoup development costs.

To date, French manufacturers have never penetrated the U.S. market with much success, even with products like the A300 "Airbus," a wide-body twin-engine jet that is showing signs of selling comparatively well elsewhere.

Easier to Sell

"Certainly it would be easier to sell the Airbus in the United States if part of it were constructed there," says an official of the government-owned Sté Nationale Industrielle Aérospatiale. (That firm and one from West Germany are the dominant partners in the A300 consortium, with lesser participation by Spanish and British firms.)

Boeing is proposing to do just that. In talks that have been going on with Aérospatiale since early this year, the two companies are working on a plan to develop a new, shorter version of the Airbus with a revised wing built by Boeing. In return, Aérospatiale would get a share of the work in a possible new and bigger version of its twin-engine 737.

Dassault and McDonnell Douglas, which have been dickering since last fall, have a different plan. They propose developing a bigger version of Dassault's Mercure, a twin-engine 150-seater that so far has been sold only to France's domestic carrier, Air Inter. McDonnell Douglas would get a new plane to market at a third of the cost of developing it from scratch, and Dassault would have an entree to the U.S. market, the reasoning goes.

Both projects would involve French government aid, which normally is given toward development costs of new aircraft and is repayable out of sales proceeds. If an aircraft sells poorly, Paris does not get its money back.

At present, government officials are contemplating which project to support, if either. They feel they cannot put money into both because Boeing's new plane would compete with the Mercure.

U.K. Eyes Airbus

LONDON, May 19 (Reuters).—Britain sought today to join in developing the European A-300B Airbus, a project spurned by the Labor government eight years ago.

Industry sources said that the approach was made to Jacques Mitterrand, chairman of France's Aerospatiale company, by Lord Beswick, who will head Britain's aircraft industry after it is nationalized later this year.

Ford Victory Steadies N.Y. Prices

NEW YORK, May 19 (IHT).—President Ford's win in the Republican presidential primary race in Michigan provided initial support for New York Stock Exchange prices today, but later demand dried up and prices drifted without much direction.

Analysts said the Ford victory, which ended a string of recent successes in the primaries by former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, helped bring some stability back to the political arena.

The theory is that Wall Street usually feels safe with an incumbent because they know his economic policies.

Still, analysts said several other factors tended to act as a drag on the market.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 988.90, down 0.55. It was ahead 3 points in early trading.

Advancing issues edged decliners by about 705 to about 680, and volume totaled 18.45 million shares, compared with 17.41 million yesterday.

Analysts said market sentiment was dampened in part by the big drop in the stock of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the most widely held issue.

The giant utility, which lost 1 1/2 to 55 5/8, plans a public offering of 12 million common shares.

Some analysts also suggested that investors still were worried about the less accommodative monetary policy of the Federal Reserve Board and recent predictions from bankers and economists that bank prime rates will be significantly higher by year-end. Currently, the banking industry's prime rate is 6 3/4 per cent.

Briggs & Stratton, which climbed 1 1/2 yesterday after directors voted a two-for-one stock split, spurted another 2 1/4 to 58 1/8.

Boeing climbed 1 1/8 to 36 1/4, while Raytheon rose 1 to 53. The two aerospace firms were among the favorites of some analysts who painted a bright picture on the industry's outlook.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed in moderate trading. The Amex index edged up 0.03 to 104.67.

Soybeans overcame an early downward trend to close higher on the Chicago Board of Trade while wheat and corn fell and oats remained steady.

Soybeans spurted after the mid-session when commercial buying set in and boosted prices as much as 3 1/2 cents.

Company Reports

George A. Hormel

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	261.90	222.30
Profits	2.40	3.00
Per Share	0.51	0.63
Six Months		
Revenue	524.80	446.40
Profits	5.70	5.90
Per Share	1.19	1.23

J.C. Penney

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,700.00	1,500.00
Profits	29.90	5.10
Per Share	0.47	0.09

Sears & Roebuck

First Quarter	1976	1975*
Revenue	3,197.0	2,836.6
Profits	85.1	54.4
Per Share	0.54	0.34

* Restated.

U.S. Housing Starts Decline For Second Month in a Row

WASHINGTON, May 19 (NYT).—Housing starts dipped in April for the second consecutive month as homebuilding continued to be a fairly sluggish element in the overall economic expansion, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

The annual rate of starts last month was 1.37 million, down from 1.43 million in March and the recent recovery peak of 1.54 million in February, both of which were revised slightly downward. Despite the decline, housing starts last month were 40 per cent above the recession low in April a year ago.

A major problem in the recovery is that the price of new homes continues to soar. The median price of a new home in February, the latest month available, was about $43,000—an annual rate of increase of 22 per cent from six months earlier.

In an unrelated report, the department said business investment in plant and equipment last year for pollution abatement amounted to $6.55 billion, up 17 per cent from 1974 and about 5.8 per cent of total new plant and equipment investment in 1975.

A further increase to $7.35 billion in anti-pollution investment is planned for 1976, which would be about 6.1 per cent of estimated plant and equipment spending this year.

Personal Income Up

The Commerce Department said in a report today that personal income increased at an annual rate of 10.9 per cent in April to an annual rate of $1,347.6 billion. That represented faster growth than the 9.6-per-cent jump in March.

The latest growth means personal income so far this year is now running 10.5 per cent ahead of the first four months of last year. Personal income increased at 7.9 per cent during all of 1975.

Combined with a reduced inflation rate during the early part of this year, the steady growth in personal income means more money available for spending by consumers as well as more fuel for the economic recovery.

Consumer prices in the January-March period rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.9 per cent, the lowest in any quarter since the three-month period ending in June 1972.

U.K. Agency Obtains Loan

PARIS, May 19 (IHT).—After an absence of 18 months, Britain re-entered the medium-term bank loan market today, raising $200 million for five years at what bankers called very favorable terms.

The Post Office, carrying the guarantee of the Treasury, will pay 1 1/4 points over the interbank rate—a level generally conceded to the equivalent of the going "prime" rate.

U.K. borrowers had stayed away from this market when bankers began to complain about the heavy schedule of such borrowings amidst a background of rampant inflation.

"The favorable rate on the Post Office loan is evidence of bankers' increasing confidence in the U.K. economy," said William Curran, president of First Chicago Ltd., manager of the loan.

The overall cost to the Post Office will be somewhat higher as banks participating in the loan will earn "participation fees" ranging up to half a percentage point, depending on how much of the loan they take.

BANQUE EXTERIEURE D'ALGERIE

U.S. $25,000,000. Guaranteed Bonds 8 3/4% 1972/1984

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. as Trustee for the above mentioned Bonds, announce that the fourth annual redemption installment of U.S. $1,250,000, due August 1st, 1976, has been purchased in the market so that a drawing by lot of Bonds to be redeemed on August 1st, 1976, is not necessary. The amount of Bonds remaining outstanding after August 1st, 1976, is U.S. $21,250,000.

The Trustee
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG
Société Anonyme

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يوباف
U.B.A.F.

UNION DE
BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES
4, rue Ancelle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.12.1975

	1974	1975
ASSETS		
Cash in hand, with Banks of issue	5,851,327	1,250,004
Balances with Banks and non-banking Institutions admitted to the money market	4,903,383,710	6,832,485,582
Credit granted to customers - Bills of exchange	519,823,941	627,476,109
Credit granted to customers-Overdrafts	134,978,246	81,632,016
Suspense accounts and sundries	226,558,604	348,845,479
Sundry debtors	4,365,813	4,723,299
Liability of customers for acceptance as per contra	89,337,584	174,125,474
Security portofolio	35,009,532	28,114,239
Investments in branches and affiliates	67,987,589	69,832,504
Bondholders	—	30,000,000
Total Assets	5,987,296,346	8,198,484,706
LIABILITIES		
Balances of Banks of issue, other banks and non-banking Institutions admitted to the money market	5,303,513,209	6,924,177,400
Company and sundry accounts	135,708,795	347,436,198
Private accounts	1,644,693	2,329,775
Suspense accounts, provisions and sundries	270,543,883	428,804,211
Sundry creditors	25,553,724	91,062,872
Acceptances for accounts of customers as per contra	89,337,584	174,125,474
Debentures convertible into shares	40,000,000	100,000,000
Legal reserve	6,618,164	8,488,369
Other reserve funds	4,376,294	12,060,407
Capital	110,000,000	110,000,000
Total Liabilities	5,987,296,346	8,198,484,706

The Ordinary General Assembly of the Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises – U.B.A.F. – during its meeting of April 23, 1976 at the Head Office at Neuilly-sur-Seine has unanimously approved the accounts of the financial year ending 31.12.1975, noted that the financial year resulted in a net profit of FF. 18,702,050 against FF 12,477,292 for the previous year and fixed the total dividend at FF. 9,166,800 against FF. 7,150,000 in 1974.
In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 22 of the Articles of Association, the Ordinary General Assembly renewed the terms of office of Dr M.M. ABUSHADI, Arab African Bank, represented by Mr. Suleiman AL HADDAD and Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur represented by Mr. Patrick HAIZET. The General Assembly noted the resignation of Mr. Jean SAINT-GEOURS and decided, at the proposal of the Board of Directors, to appoint Mr. Tanneguy de FEUILLHADE de CHAUVIN to the directorship which has become vacant.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 19

— 1976 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47½	37¾	AbbtLab .88	16	87	43	42¼	43	+ ½
51⅞	38	ACF In 2.60	9	15	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	8⅛	AcmeCiv .50	13	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	AdmDg .04e	7	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12⅝	9⅞	AdmEX .91e		23	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
5¾	4	Adms Millis	8	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	7¾	Addressog	14	90	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	7¼	Advinv .18e		39	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
28	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	13	158	25⅛	24⅞	25	
9¼	4⅛	Aguirre Co	92	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
14⅝	9⅝	Ahmans .22	6	30	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	17	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
82⅝	68⅛	AirPrd .20b	19	47	80	79½	80	+ ¾
20⅞	13	AirbnFrt .75	14	19	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	17¼	Aircoinc 1	7	238	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	7	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—
25¼	18⅝	Akzona 1.20	13	303	22¼	21½	21½	— ½
15⅝	13⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	8	15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
17½	11⅛	Alaskin .15e	6	49	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
21¾	14	Albanyin .60	15	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	AlbertoC .36	22	8	7	6⅞	7	
23⅝	17⅝	Albertsn .72	8	69	19½	19	19	
30⅛	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	109	118	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	AlcoStd .72	6	36	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
26	21¾	AlconLb .28	20	211	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Alexdrs .36e	6	16	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7½	AllegCp .45i	31	14	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
43¼	26½	AllgLud 1.80	8	19	39¾	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
20	16¾	AllgPw 1.60	6	152	18¼	17⅞	18	— ⅛
20	9¾	AllenGrp .60	11	43	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	8	338	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	AlldProd .60		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
59¼	45⅛	AlldStr 1.70	7	211	47½	47	47½	+ ½
4⅛	2¼	Alld Supmkt		41	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	11⅞	AllisChal .40	7	193	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
9¾	6⅛	AllriAut .56	9	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
9½	6⅛	AlphaP Ind	12	10	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
53⅞	38½	Alcoa 1.34	32	431	54½	53¾	54¼	+ ½
41½	33⅜	AmalSug 3a	3	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
56⅛	47	Amax 1.75	14	26	56½	56	56⅛	
137⅝	115	Amax pf5.25		1	135¼	135¼	135¼	— ¼
56⅝	52⅞	Amax pfB 3		11	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅝	AMBAC .80	8	12	19	18⅞	18⅞	
9	4⅞	Amcord .34	7	4	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
37½	29⅞	Amrc pf2.60		4	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ½
23⅛	16⅝	A Hess .38b	6	308	22⅛	21¾	22	— ⅛
55⅝	45⅝	A Hes pf3.58		31	53½	53	53⅛	+ ½
21¼	15⅛	AAirFilt .48	9	28	16⅛	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Am Airlin		1233	14⅛	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	11¾	AmBaker 1	4	11	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
43⅞	38⅛	A Brnds 2.80	9	110	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
33	19⅝	AmBdcst .80	29	166	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
12½	9⅛	AmBldM .40	7	25	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
36⅞	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	8	87	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	21	A Can pf1.75		12	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		2	1⅛	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
28⅞	24⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	253	25⅝	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
9⅞	7¾	Am Distil		10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
28½	20⅝	ADistTel .64	9	265	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
7½	4¼	AmDualVt		7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	20⅛	AmElPw 2	8	419	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	
15	10	AFamily .28	7	91	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¾	AmFin Sys		39	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	22⅝	AGlBd 1.96a		13	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		8	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
16⅞	12⅛	A Gnins .68	6	761	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
26¼	21¾	A Gin pf1.80		11	22	22	22	
18¼	13	AmHoist .80	4	64	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
37¾	31¾	AmHome 1	19	684	32⅝	31¾	31¾	— ¼
37¾	29½	AmHosp .34	23	122	36⅞	36⅛	36¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	Am Invest		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10¼	5⅞	A Medici .12	8	31	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp	5	292	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅝	5¼	Am Motors	5	240	5⅝	5½	5½	
37⅝	32¾	A NatR 2.64	7	58	36⅞	36½	36½	— ¼
12⅛	8⅛	AmSeat .30e	6	15	9¾	9½	9½	
14	8¼	A Ship 1.07t	7	29	13⅛	12¾	12¾	
27⅞	16¾	AmSland 1	8	x79	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	+ ½
76¼	54½	A Std pf4.75		8	74½	74	74	+ ¾
8¼	6⅛	AmSteril .30	11	20	6⅝	6½	6½	
31½	26⅛	AmStrs 1.90	6	120	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
58⅞	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	3093	56⅝	55⅞	55½	— 1⅛
61½	55	AmT&T pf 4		105	59¼	58⅞	58⅞	— 1⅛
48¼	45⅛	ATT pfB3.74		51	45½	45⅛	45½	— ⅛
47⅝	43⅛	ATT pfA3.64		9	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	8⅝	AWatWk .70	6	17	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
14¼	13	AW 5pf1.25		z200	13¼	13¼	13¼	
14	12¼	AW prf 1.25		z130	13	13	13	— ½
19¼	16	Ameron 1	5	26	16¾	16½	16¾	
10⅛	5⅛	AmesD .06e	4	7	8	7¾	7⅝	— ¼
24¼	19¼	Ametek 1	8	27	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	19	AMF In 1.24	11	45	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅞	Amfac Inc 1	6	14	16⅞	16½	16½	
35⅝	26	AMP Inc .47	46	159	34⅝	34⅛	34⅞	— ⅛
12	8½	Ampco .40a	6	18	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8½	4¾	Ampex Corp	20	48	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Amrep Corp		9	2	2	2	— ⅛
45⅛	36½	Amstar 2.40	6	13	45	44⅞	44⅞	— ¼
8⅞	7⅛	Amstr pf.68		3	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
42¼	34	Amsted 2	7	94	42¼	41⅞	42¼	+ ¼
8	5⅝	Amtel .32	6	18	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
26¼	17⅛	Anacond .60		57	25½	25	25	— ⅛
31⅞	22⅞	AnchrH 1.38	8	36	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
42	35¼	AndCly 1.20	7	23	37½	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
8¼	6	Angelica .12	9	91	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7½	Anixter .20	5	11	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
12⅞	9	AnsulCo .53t		5	18	9½	9½	
15¾	10¼	Apache .50	7	25	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Apeco Corp		27	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	
17⅞	13½	APL Corp 1	5	64	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	Applid Mag	16	8	4	4	4	— ⅛
60⅞	47¾	ARA Sv 1.06	15	79	54½	54¼	54⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅞	ArcataN .52	7	24	13⅝	13	13⅛	
27¼	20¼	ArchDan .20	13	320	26½	25⅞	26	— ⅛
6	3¼	Arctic Entr	18	12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
3½	1⅞	Aristar		14	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
17⅛	15	ArizPSv 1.36	6	119	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	ArkBest .29r		12	9⅞	9¾	9⅝	
26	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	7	x37	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		29	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
5¾	4½	Armada Cp	11	4	4¾	4¾	4⅞	
35½	26¾	Armco 1.68a	9	64	31½	31¼	31⅛	+ ¼
32⅛	27	Arm pf 2.10		5	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
52	44¼	Armr pf4.75		z100	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk .84	15	68	29	28½	29	+ ½
18⅞	15	ArmRu .60e	5	3	18⅛	18½	18½	
16	9⅝	Arvin .13e	8	50	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
33	21¼	ASA Ltd .80		54	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
20	13⅛	Asarco .60	47	144	16⅛	16½	16½	
29⅞	19⅛	AshlOil 1.70	6	222	29⅝	29	29¼	+ ⅛
40	33¼	AscDrG 1.50	10	81	33⅞	32	32	— 1½
14¼	8¾	Aiklone .60	5	57	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.54	7	120	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
98½	81	AtlRich 2.50	13	270	98⅛	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
49	44½	AtlRc pf3.75		z100	48	48	48	
165¾	137	AtlRch pf 3		1	166	166	166	+ 1
65	54¼	AtlRc pf2.80		40	65	64⅝	65	+ ¾
5⅞	3¼	Atlas Corp	14	175	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
11¼	7¾	ATO Inc .24	5	54	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
67¼	54	AutData .48	28	265	65⅞	65	65¼	
7½	4⅛	Autmind .24	5	39	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12½	4½	Avco Corp	3	93	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	9-16	Avco Cp wt		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
37½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		75	37½	37⅛	37⅝	+ ¼
29⅛	23⅝	Averyint .30	44	10	27	27	27	+ ⅛
13¼	7½	Avis Inc	6	54	9⅞	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	10⅛	Avnetinc .60	7	92	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
46⅛	32¼	AvonPd 1.80	18	264	45⅝	44⅞	45⅛	+ ⅛
		B						
30¾	18¾	BabckWil 1	7	100	29¾	29⅛	29¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	4¾	Bache .40e	6	98	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅝	Bakerln .24	8	52	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
54	40⅞	BakrInH .42	13	133	47	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅝
10¾	8½	BaldDH .60	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25¼	18½	Ball Co .70	7	13	22⅜	22	22	— ¼
19½	11⅝	BallyMf .02e	15	38	18½	18	18	— ⅝
25¼	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	52	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
56½	50	Balt pfB4.50		z160	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¾
16½	12½	BanCa 1.15e	43	21	15	14⅞	14⅞	
32⅞	18	Bandag .05e	13	187	19⅛	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4½	Bangr Punt	3	65	6⅛	6	6⅛	
33	28⅝	BkofNY 2.20	6	8	31¼	31⅛	31¼	
16⅝	11⅞	Bk of Va .88	6	6	15½	15¼	15¼	
35⅝	28⅝	BankTr 3	6	72	34	33⅝	33¾	+ 1⅛
28⅛	25⅛	BnkT pf2.50		22	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	25½	BarbOil 1.60		51	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
16	12⅝	BardCR .22	12	48	12¾	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	22	Barnes 1.40	7	4	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
12¾	7⅞	BasicInc .60	5	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
27¼	22⅝	BatesMf .80	14	13	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ¾
39⅛	29	BauschL .60	11	56	32¼	31¾	32¼	+ ⅝
45⅛	36⅞	BaxtTrv .21	25	613	37⅞	37	37	— ⅛
20⅝	17⅛	BayStG 1.88	5	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
28	17	Bearing .40	12	17	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
25⅞	21½	BeatFds .76	13	449	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
28⅛	22¾	Beckmn .25	18	175	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
42⅞	35½	BectDick .50	18	208	37⅝	36⅞	37	— ⅝
22⅞	14	BeechA .80	8	22	20½	20¼	20¼	
17⅛	9⅛	Beker .28	6	483	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	BelcoP .40e	7	161	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
28⅞	15⅝	Belden 1.20	9	4	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	— ⅛
11¼	7	BeldinHe .36	8	1	10	10	10	
25½	15	Bell How .84		9	19¼	18½	18¼	— ¼
20	13⅝	BemisCo 1	9	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
45¾	40⅝	Bendix pf1.72	10	14	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
92	66	Bendix pf 3		2	86⅝	86	86	— 1
23⅛	17⅝	BenfICp 1.25	6	287	21½	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
28½	25½	Bnfi 5pf 2.50		z20	27	27	27	— ½
4¼	1¾	BenfStd Mtg		5	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Benguet B	7	104	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5¾	2¾	Berkey Pho		46	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
19⅞	14⅛	Best Prod	11	537	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ¼
48	33	BethStl 2	9	475	42⅝	41⅞	42¼	+ ⅛
81	58	BigThr .52b	21	64	74	72½	73¼	+ 1½
28⅝	21⅝	BlackDr .40	28	215	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
11¼	5	BlairJhn .32	8	34	10¼	10	10	
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	7	15	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
20¼	15⅛	BlockHR .80	10	29	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
48⅛	37⅝	BlueBell 1	7	50	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	+ ¼
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks		8	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
35⅛	24⅝	Boeing 1	18	1414	36⅝	35⅝	36¼	+ 1⅛
39⅝	23½	BoiseCas .98	12	99	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— 1⅛
25⅝	21	BkMont 1.60	8	2	25⅝	25½	25½	
29⅞	26	Borden 1.30	9	93	28¼	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
30⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	10	180	29½	29	29	— ½
4⅛	2⅝	Bormans	6	2	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅛	22⅝	BosEd 2.44	10	39	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
12	10⅝	BosE pf1.17		37	11⅝	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	8¾	Branjff .24	13	348	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
25⅝	15¼	BraunCF .50	7	104	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅛
58¾	44⅝	BriggsS 1.60	18	97	58	56⅝	58	+ 2⅛
79	66¼	BristMy 1.80	16	142	73¼	71¾	71⅞	— 1
48¼	43⅛	BristM pf 2		2	45¼	45	45¼	
12½	11	BritPet .35e	18	29	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	25¾	BrkwGt 1.20	6	186	34½	34	34¼	+ ⅝
18¼	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	15	17⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
13⅝	10⅞	BrownC .15e	5	3	12⅛	12	12	
26	18⅝	BwnGp 1.20	11	23	24⅛	24	24⅛	
8½	5⅛	BwnShrp .20		5	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
8¾	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	10	60	6⅛	6½	6½	
16½	11	Brunswk .44	12	115	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
19½	11	BrushW .50	10	47	20	19½	19¾	+ ½
4	2⅛	BT Mtg .30e		4	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅛	18	BucyEr .56	16	263	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅞	BuddCo .80	5	96	16	15⅝	16	
16½	49	BuddCo pf 5		z10	56¼	56¼	56¼	
6	1	BudCa pf.60		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅛	4⅛	Budgind .24t	5	25	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
26¼	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	9	5	23½	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅝
8¼	6	Bulova .05i		19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7¾	4⅞	Bunk Ramo		4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
34	26½	Burlind 1.20	11	289	27⅝	27½	27½	
44⅝	31⅝	BurlNo .60e	7	144	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
7¼	6½	BurlNo pf.55		79	7	6⅞	6⅞	
29½	24½	Burndy .88	12	13	26	25⅞	26	— ¼
108½	83⅛	Burrghs .68	25	609	100⅝	99⅝	99¾	— ½
		C						
4⅝	2	CabCab For		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
27⅝	18⅞	Cabot Cp .92	7	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
4⅝	2¾	Cadence Ind		65	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
5¼	3¼	Caesars Wrl	7	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	3	Cal Finanl	7	74	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
17½	11¼	CalP Ut 1.52	9	3	16¼	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
15¼	10¾	Callahn .60r	19	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Camrn Brn		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅝	18⅝	CmpRL .60a	17	27	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
35⅞	29¼	CamSp 1.36	10	39	30¾	30	30¾	+ ½
90	25½	CanSoRy 3a	8	2646	50	48	49¾	+ 3¾
18⅛	13	CdnPac .86e	8	30	18⅛	18	18⅛	
12⅞	10⅞	CanalR 1.10	9	16	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
57⅝	42¼	CapCitis .20	13	92	47	46⅞	47	+ ¼
24⅛	17⅝	CapHold .40	10	62	18½	18⅛	18½	— ½
65⅝	48½	Carber 1.70	9	35	65¼	64½	65	+ ⅛
32¾	30¾	Carborun wi		1	32¾	32¾	32¾	
4¼	2⅝	Carling OKo		13	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
16½	10¾	Carlisle .88	12	3	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅝
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20		5	6	6	6	
21⅛	18⅛	CaroPw 1.60	7	121	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¾
29⅝	26⅝	CarP pf2.67		27	28⅝	28¼	28⅛	— ¼
34	21½	CarTec 1.60	9	x19	34	33½	34	+ ½
18¾	11¼	CarrCp .52	43	196	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
16⅞	12⅞	CarrGn .58a		13	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
25¼	19⅛	CartHaw .90	9	46	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
42¾	35⅝	CartHw pf 2		7	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	— 1
8⅝	6⅛	CartWall .40	14	80	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
11	8⅝	CascNGs .92	5	11	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
17⅛	15⅛	CastlCk .80b	7	63	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
91½	69⅝	CatergT 2.25	12	230	89⅝	88⅝	89¼	+ ⅝
58	46⅝	CBS 1.66	12	113	54	53⅝	53⅝	
2¾	1⅝	CCI Corp		36	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	Coco Cp 1.15	7	14	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
58	42⅝	Celanse 2.80	9	363	52⅝	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
14	7⅝	Centex .12	28	42	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	17⅛	CenHud 1.72	7	23	17⅝	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
18⅛	16	CenIlL 1.60	11	30	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
31½	27½	CnILt pf2.87		z200	29½	29⅛	29½	
29⅛	26	CnILt pf2.62		z820	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¾
14⅝	12⅞	CenIPS 1.28	8	60	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
22⅝	18¾	CenLaE 1.40	7	79	18⅝	18½	18⅛	— ⅛
11¾	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	17	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	14	CenSoW 1.20	8	444	14⅛	13⅝	14	— ⅛
18	14	CenSoya .60	8	24	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
23½	19½	CenTel 1.36	10	16	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	19¼	CentrDat .40	15	273	30⅝	29½	30⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15	Cert-teed .65	12	12	19⅞	19	19	
28½	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	12	14	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
28½	18	Champint 1	11	288	24⅛	24	24	
28⅝	18⅛	Chmi pf1.20		76	24⅝	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	11⅛	ChamSp .64	8	303	11⅞	11⅝	11⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	ChartrCo .08	17	72	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
26⅛	21⅝	Charlr NY 2	5	10	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
32⅛	26⅛	ChaseM 2.20	6	229	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
4	2½	ChaseT .83e		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11	7½	Chelsea .40	10	9	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
52	31⅞	Chemin 1.40	6	64	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	30½	ChmNY 2.88	6	150	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	30½	ChesapVa n	8	1	30¾	30½	30½	
64⅞	15¼	Chesbg 1.52	19	36	57¼	56⅝	57¼	+ ⅝
40	34¼	Chessie 2.10	9	105	37½	37	37½	
37⅞	16¾	ChiEall .65a	10	16	34⅛	34	34	
9⅛	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		12	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Chi Milw pf		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	25⅞	ChiPneuT 2	11	21	29⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
3¾	2¼	ChkFull .10t		3	3	2⅞	3	
9⅝	4⅞	Chris Craft		54	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
14¼	9¼	Chermal .84	7	24	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
21¼	10⅝	Chrysler		479	19¼	19	19⅛	
2⅛	15-16	CI Mtg Gp		7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4¼	2⅝	CI Rlt Inv		18	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	7	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
20¼	17½	CinnGE 1.64	10	144	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
106	97	CinG pf9.30		z20	103	103	103	
51	43½	CinGE pf 4		z20	45	45	45	
32	18¾	CinMila 1.40	15	11	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
34⅛	26⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	7	197	32⅞	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
36½	27¾	Citicorp.96	12	398	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅛
46½	38⅛	CitiesSv 2.40	8	257	47⅝	46½	47¼	+ 1⅛
5	1⅝	CitzSR .30e		95	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
11⅛	7	CityInvst .66	8	75	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
15-16	½	City Inv wt		5	9-16	9-16	9-16	
22	16½	CityIn pf B2		21	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
10¾	10	CityIn pf1.10		83	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
44	25⅛	ClarkE1.60	13	77	42⅝	42¼	42¼	— ¼
13⅛	9	ClarkOil .50	19	29	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
6	4⅞	CLC Am .24	9	19	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
65¼	47	ClvClff 1.50	13	10	65⅛	64	64	— ⅞
30	26½	ClvElIll 2.56	9	194	28⅛	28	28	
119¼	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z50	118	118	118	
86	77¼	ClElll pf7.40		z330	83	81½	81½	+ 1
14⅞	11⅝	CloroxCo .52	10	155	11⅝	11½	11⅞	
11⅞	7⅞	CluetPea .40	7	41	10⅛	9⅞	10	
13⅞	10¼	CluettP pf 1		1	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	8	CMIInv Cp		30	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅝
8¾	5¾	CNA Finl	7	32	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
14	11⅛	CNA pfA1.10		8	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
12¼	11	CNA L 1.08a		7	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	¾	CNA Larw		10	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	7¾	CoastSt Gas	4	455	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
24⅞	16½	CsSG pf1.83		8	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
19¼	13⅝	CsSG pf1.19		6	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
95¼	80½	CocaCol 2.65	20	165	82½	82	82½	+ ⅝
9⅝	7¼	CocaBtlg .40	12	94	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	10	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	2¾	Coleco Ind	84	42	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
31¼	24⅝	ColgPal .76	14	549	25½	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
51⅛	46⅝	ColgP pf3.50		z70	50	50	50	+ ½
15⅛	11½	CollinAlk .56	7	49	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Collins Fd	10	35	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	20	ColPenn .70	8	29	21¾	21	21⅛	— ⅛
25	20⅝	ColonlSt 1.45	6	23	21¾	21⅛	21¼	— ¼
48⅛	28⅛	Coltind 2	7	117	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ 1⅛
70	47½	Colt pf4.25		37	70¾	69½	70⅛	+ 1¼
26¼	18⅞	Colt pf1.60		8	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	22⅝	ColGas 2.14	7	61	23⅛	23	23	
60	56½	ColGs pf5.62		4	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ½
58¼	54⅝	ColGs pf5.48		z21	56	55⅞	55	+ ¼
7⅞	5¼	Colum Pict	6	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	21⅛	ColSOh 2.04	6	39	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		3	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅝	Combd Com	10	5	16¾	16½	16¾	
42⅛	33⅛	CombEng 2	9	47	39⅛	39¼	39⅛	— ⅛
32	27	ComwE 2.40	9	68	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	29⅛	ComE pf2.87		23	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
27	25⅞	ComE pf2.37		26	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
22¾	20⅛	ComE pf1.90		5	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
21½	18⅛	ComE pf1.42		17	18½	18	18	— ½
11⅝	8	CompuO .23t		202	9⅛	9	9⅛	
22½	18	CompQ pf1.72		2	19	19	19	
38⅛	16⅝	Compugrp	9	11	30⅛	29¾	29⅞	— ⅝
8	4	Comput Sci	13	93	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
31¾	23⅞	Comsat 1	6	60	25⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅞
13	8⅛	ConAgr .10r	3	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	
56⅞	37⅛	ConsMil 1.60	5	17	52¾	52¼	52¼	— ½
19⅝	12⅞	Congolm .50	17	492	17⅝	17⅛	17⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	13½	ConnM 1.60	11	12	16	15⅞	15⅞	
25	20	Conrac .70	8	2	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	15	ConEd 1.60	4	121	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
65⅝	55½	ConEd pf 6		2	63	63	63	
51⅝	44	ConEd pf 5		1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ¼
47½	39½	CnE pfC4.65		z50	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	— ⅛
23½	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	10	285	22⅝	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
62	56½	ConF pf4.50		5	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ½
26⅝	18½	ConFrst .80	12	151	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
28	24⅝	ConsNGs 2.24	7	43	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
114	108¾	CnG pf 10.96		z5040	113⅝	113½	113⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	19	ConsuPow 2	7	191	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
76⅛	67½	CnPw pf7.68		z100	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	
85	75⅛	ConPow pf 6		1	79½	79½	79½	— 1⅛
68⅛	60⅛	CnPw pf5.50		2	64	64	64	— ½
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z30	45¼	45¼	45¼	
9¼	5½	Conl Air Lin		176	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	5	ContCop .50		17	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
50⅛	41⅞	ContlCp 2.80	10	283	42⅛	41⅛	42	
50	45⅞	CNC pfA2.50		2	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	— 1½
31⅛	24⅝	ContlGrp 1.80	8	79	31	30¾	30¾	
50	35⅝	ContlCp 2.32	8	239	50	49⅞	50	+ ⅝
13¾	9⅝	ContlIP 1.28	12	51	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
3	1⅝	Contl Rlty		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
72	50⅛	ContOil 2.40	9	168	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	34⅛	ContOil wi		10	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
95	81⅝	ContOil pf 2		1	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅛
15½	12¼	ContTele 1	10	167	13	13	12⅞	—
27⅛	17⅛	Control Dat	10	318	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
48	43⅛	CnDl pf4.50		z20	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
6	2⅛	CookUn .20t	10	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	28	Cooper Ind	10	22	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	
8⅛	4⅞	Cooper Lab	21	79	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
15	9⅛	CoopTR .60	4	30	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅝	Copelnd .68	10	24	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
25⅞	17⅝	CopeRg .50a		61	21½	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
51⅛	36⅝	Corrow 2.40b	8	15	51	50½	51	+ ⅝
2⅝	1⅝	Cordura Co		22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
76½	43⅝	CorngG 1.12a	20	102	73½	72½	72½	— 1⅛
4	1½	Cousins Mtg		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10	6⅛	Cowles .50	12	40	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
36⅛	28⅝	CoxBdct .45	12	63	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
48½	41⅞	CPC Int 2.30	9	162	45⅝	44¼	44½	— ⅞
78⅝	47⅛	Crane 2.40	5	127	64½	64⅛	64⅛	— ¼
5	3¼	CreditF .24	11	56	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	CrockN 1.66	7	75	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	38⅛	CrockN pf 3		8	39½	38⅝	39½	+ ½
16⅝	10⅛	CrompK .80	9	8	15	15	15	
29⅝	18⅝	CrouHi .80b	12	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
29½	25⅞	CroHl pf3.35		7	75	75	75	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅝	Crown Cork	7	226	16⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	13	157	44⅝	44	44¼	+ ⅛
26⅛	14⅛	CTS Cp .60	11	25	23⅛	22⅝	23	
10¼	7⅛	Culligan .40	10	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
38⅛	19⅛	CummEng 1	56	22	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
109¼	78	Cum pf7.50		z108	107	107	107	— 1
12	11½	Currinc 1.08		8	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
15⅝	10	CurtisWr .60	7	61	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
40⅛	26⅝	CutlerH 1.60	9	12	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅛
24	19⅛	CyclopsCp 1		32	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅝
31⅝	21½	Cyprus 1.40	14	38	25⅝	25⅛	25½	— ¼
		D						
11⅝	8¼	Damon .20		173	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
11⅝	7	DanRiv .10e	11	44	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
41	27½	Dartind .64b	9	70	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
41½	32¼	Dartind pf 2		6	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
68⅝	37⅛	Data Genl	33	51	52¼	52¼	52⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	10⅝	Dayco .50b	5	28	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
65	50	Dayc pf4.25		z20	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
35⅛	26⅛	DaytnHud 1	9	197	30¼	29	29¾	+ 1⅛
19⅞	17¼	DaytPL 1.66	8	100	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
120	111½	DPL pf 12.50		z10	115½	115½	115½	—
25⅛	10	DeanW .50a	5	12	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
70⅛	51⅝	Deere 2	10	159	65½	65	65¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	12¼	DelmaP 1.20	8	55	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
26⅞	22⅜	DelMon 1.40	6	47	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ⅛
45	37	DeltaAir .60	20	109	44½	44⅛	44⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Deltec Intl	39	6	5½	5⅛	5½	
7⅛	3⅝	Deltona Crp		19	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	19⅛	DennisMfg 1	8	47	22⅝	22	22¼	+ ½
25¼	20⅛	Dennys .32a	13	224	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	27½	Dentsply .20	13	9	28⅛	27⅞	28	+ ¼
24⅝	15⅛	Deseret .28	17	19	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	DeSoto .20	10	13	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
15	13⅛	DetEdis 1.45	10	151	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
93	82¼	Det E pf9.32		z50	90	90	90	— ¾
76⅛	66	Det E pf7.68		z100	75½	75	75½	— ¼
75	64	Det E pf7.45		z70	72½	72½	72½	
62	55⅛	Det E pf5.50		12	57½	57	57½	+ ¼
27¼	25	Det E pf2.75		16	26	25⅝	25⅞	—
27⅛	25	DeE pfB2.75		7	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
20	12⅝	Dexter .44	10	11	18¾	18½	18½	
13⅛	9	DialFinl .66	5	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅞
42½	35⅝	DiamInt 2	9	15	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
22¾	17¼	DiamM 1.72	4	36	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
76⅛	53⅛	DiamSh 1.80	9	85	67¼	66⅝	66⅝	— ¾
87¼	60⅝	Dia Sh pfC 2		7	77½	76½	76½	— 1
34¼	24⅝	Dia pf D1.20		137	30⅛	30½	30½	— ⅛
11⅛	8	DickAB .40	10	17	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅝	8¼	Dictaphn .60	10	20	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
15	10⅛	Diebold .44	10	17	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	
6⅛	4⅛	DiGiorgio	12	47	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
182½	135½	Digital Eqpt	31	169	166½	164¼	165¼	
11½	7⅝	Dillingm .48	6	23	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
37½	29½	DillonCo .96	13	12	31½	31	31	+ ⅛
63	50⅛	Disney .12b	24	409	54	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅝
2¾	1½	Diversd In		27	2⅛	2	2⅛	
3⅞	1⅛	Diversd Mtg		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17¾	11	DrPepr .40	20	307	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
44½	32½	DomeM .80a	13	8	42	41¾	41⅞	— ¼
6⅛	2⅛	DonLuJ .05e	9	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24¾	19½	Donnelly .60	10	108	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
17½	13⅛	DorOlv .20e	5	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	
6⅛	4⅞	Dorsey .40	9	9	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
65¾	44	Dover 1.40	11	9	65	65	65	
114⅛	91⅞	DowCh 1.60	16	464	109¾	108½	108½	
56⅛	53⅛	DowChm wi		22	54⅞	54⅝	54¾	+ ½
6⅞	4⅝	DPF Inc	15	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
26	19¾	Dravo .95	8	44	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
81	62½	Dresser 1.50	10	186	80⅛	79½	79⅝	+ ⅝
18⅝	16⅛	DrexBd 1.44		15	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
9½	6⅛	Dreyfus .40a	6	12	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	17¾	DukeP 1.50	8	114	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
97½	88	Duke pf8.70		z530	94½	93½	93½	— ½
92	79½	Duke pf8.20		z100	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
29⅝	26⅛	Duke pf2.69		27	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
33½	27	DunBrd 1.06	17	162	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Duplan Cp		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
161	125½	duPont 4.25e	20	x151	153¾	152¾	153⅛	+ ⅞
63	59½	duPnt pf4.50		3	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
49¼	44⅝	duPnt pf3.50		2	47½	47¼	47½	+ ½
19⅝	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	80	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
25¼	22	DuqLt 4pf 2		z70	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
23½	19	Dq 3.7pf1.87		z100	22	22	22	
30	26⅛	DuqL pf2.25		z90	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
26	24½	DuqL pf2.31		z570	25	25	25	— ¼
12	7¼	Dymoln .40	10	22	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
		E						
35	21½	E Systems 1	10	176	36	34⅞	35¾	+ 1¾
37¼	28½	EagleP 1.16	9	42	35	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
22⅞	18⅛	EascoCp .60	8	12	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
9⅝	4⅛	EastAir Lin		1449	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
39¼	23½	EastGsF .80	9	222	39⅛	38¼	39	+ ½
16⅛	14⅝	EastUtil 1.50	8	10	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
120⅝	99⅞	EasKd 1.56a	25	918	101	100⅛	100⅜	+ ⅛
39½	29½	Eaton 1.80	13	54	37⅞	37	37⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	22⅛	Echlin .48	16	69	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
30	20⅝	EckrdJk .36	17	448	24½	23½	23⅝	— ½
21⅞	16⅛	EckrdNC .32	11	13	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
58⅛	45½	EdisBro 1.72	8	10	50⅛	50	50	— 1
17¼	13⅞	EG&G .14	13	48	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc	16	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16½	12⅛	EDS .50a	11	11	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	El Mem Mg	8	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	5	ElMM pf 1k		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
34¼	15¼	ElgtrN .10e	13	37	38	35⅛	38	+ 3⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Elbdr Ind	17	85	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	11⅛	ElPaso 1.18	7	187	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	24⅝	EltraCo 1.16	8	27	28⅛	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅝
41½	34	EmerEl .80	20	313	38⅝	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
50⅛	40½	Emery 1.20	25	739	43⅛	43	43	— ⅛
15	8⅛	Emeryln .40	20	11	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
28⅛	26⅛	Emhart	8	121	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
28	26⅛	Embart wi		7	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	EMI Lt .19e	14	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15¼	13½	EmpDE 1.36	10	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
16	11	EmeGas .20	6	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	—
33⅝	22⅝	EnsthM 1	9	2371	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	EnnisB .32a	6	52	7	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	21⅛	Enserch 1.20	9	92	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
28	21⅛	Entex 1.20	6	13	26⅛	26	26	
30⅛	17⅛	Envrtec .18e	12	48	28⅛	27½	27⅝	+ ¼
29	21⅛	Equifax 2	9	7	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
11½	9¼	Equimrk .88	8	1	11	11	11	
33½	29½	EquitGs 2.60	6	13	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	+ ¼
22⅛	17⅛	EqutLf 2.34e	11	18	21⅝	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
42	31⅛	Esmark 1.52	7	131	37⅞	37	37⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅞	Esquire .32	11	5	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—
19	5⅝	Esterline .32	10	42	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
49½	29½	Ethyl 1.40	7	4	43	43	43	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	Evans Prod		655	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	14¼	ExCelO 1.10	8	42	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	18⅞	Exclsr 1.76e		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
99¼	85⅝	Exxon 5.15e	8	1024	99⅝	98⅝	99⅛	+ ⅞
		F						
8⅞	5½	Fabrge .40	11	34	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
9⅛	6⅛	Facet Entrp	15	18	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
53⅝	36½	FairCam .80	33	184	45½	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅝
11⅛	6⅛	Fairlnd .30	16	268	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	9	Fansteel .50	20	852	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝	+ 1⅛
7½	5⅛	FarWst Fnl	8	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅝	8⅛	Farah Mfg	11	55	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp		84	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
31¼	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	4	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
18	12⅝	FedMogul 1	22	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	13⅞	FedNMt .88	6	326	14	13⅝	14	
36⅞	24	FedPap 1.60	6	22	36⅛	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛
22⅞	16½	FPap pf1.20		8	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
15	10¼	F Signl .60a	5	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
60	49⅝	FedDSt 1.36	13	1015	50	45	46	— 4
34	21¾	Ferro 1.10	9	39	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		130	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
5⅛	3⅛	FidFin .44a	5	54	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
31⅛	26	FidelUn 2.40	7	6	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	15	FieldcrMil 1	6	12	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	4	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅛	9⅝	FinSanB .28	7	13	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
15⅛	9½	FinlFed .25r	5	20	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
26	21¼	Firestn 1.10	9	1155	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12½	FstChar .61t	8	504	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	16½	FstChic .96	8	427	20⅝	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
46½	36⅝	FstInBn 1.10	13	137	45	44⅝	44⅞	+ ¼
14	9¼	FstMiss .36	5	43	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
30	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	9	45	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
24	20⅝	FstNStBn 2	7	1	22⅛	22½	22⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	FstPa 1.32	11	46	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2	FstPa Mtg		62	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅞	FstUnRl .96	14	18	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
6¼	4⅛	FstVaBk .45	8	21	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
23	17⅞	FWisCo 1.76	8	4	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
33⅞	23⅛	FischM 1.10	9	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
13	9¾	FishEds .40	5	55	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
17½	9⅝	FishrScl .20	8	6	15⅛	15	15	
20⅝	14⅝	FleetEnt .32	27	21	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
18⅛	13⅛	Fleming .80	8	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
12½	8¼	FlexiVan .20	22	16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20¾	16	Flintkot 1.16	10	x702	19	19	19	+ ⅛
29⅝	25	Flin pfB2.25		x2	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	FlaE Coast	10	6	22¼	22	22	+ ⅛
18	13⅝	Fla Gas	7	15	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	25⅝	FlaPow 2.10	6	48	26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	22¼	FlaPwL 1.56	7	300	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	
28⅛	19⅝	FlaStl 1.50	8	10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
39⅛	30	FluorCp .60	11	92	36⅛	34⅛	36½	+ ⅛
27¼	19⅞	FMC	7	33	23⅝	23½	23¼	+ ¼
6½	4⅛	Fd Fair .20		21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	Fd Fair .20		21	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	10⅛	FooteCB .90	7	3	12⅞	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
60⅞	43⅝	FordM 2.40	8	281	57⅛	56⅝	56¾	— ⅛
18½	13½	ForMcK .92	7	573	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
29	23⅝	FMK pf1.8		33	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
15⅝	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		14	14	13⅞	14	
40⅝	28⅝	FtHowP .64	11	22	33¼	32½	32¾	— ⅛
29⅝	21½	FosWh 1.10b	7	27	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
41⅛	27½	Foxboro .80	11	58	41⅛	40⅛	41	— ½
35⅛	23¾	FrnkinM .60	14	244	33½	33	33⅛	
28½	21½	FreepM 1.60	13	49	27½	27	27⅛	
26⅛	16⅛	Fruehf 1.80	10	75	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
9¼	4⅛	Fuqua Ind		109	8		7⅝	
		G						
7⅛	5⅝	Gable Ind		19	6	5⅝	6	
17⅝	10⅝	GAF Cp .20	8	117	13⅝	14⅝	13⅛	
22	15⅛	GAF pf 1.20		9	27⅝	21	21	
32⅝	26⅛	GATX 1.80	10	59	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
44⅛	36⅝	GATX pf2.50		3	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
29⅛	21⅛	GamSk 1.40	6	18	27	26⅛	27	
27	20½	GamS pf.75		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
26	19¼	GamS pf1.60		2	24	24	24	
40⅛	33⅝	Gannett .80	19	38	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
31	23⅛	GardDen .76	15	43	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
16⅝	14⅝	Garfink .04	8	29	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅛	12⅛	Gas Svc 1.20	9	22	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
9⅛	4⅛	Gateway n	3	9	8⅝	8	8⅝	
7⅛	4	GCA Corp	26	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅝	9¾	Geminl Cap		15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
11½	9⅛	GAInv .3e		17	10	9⅝	10	
46¼	35⅝	GnAOil .80b	16	153	41¼	40¼	40⅝	
9⅞	8⅛	GenBanc .80		5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅞	9⅞	GnCable .72	8	79	11⅝	11½	11½	
17⅝	13⅝	GenCig 1.32	6	9	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
26¼	18½	G Cinma .54	7	16	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
6⅛	3¼	Gen Develpt	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
61⅛	37¼	Gen Dynam	8	82	60¼	59⅛	59⅛	
56⅝	46	GenEl 1.60	15	706	51⅛	50⅞	51⅛	
31⅛	27	GnFood 1.58	11	395	29	28⅝	28⅝	
20⅛	15⅝	GnGth 1.29e	17	10	19½	19	19	
14⅛	9⅝	GenHost .60	5	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
14⅛	8¼	Geninst .23t	87	166	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
37⅛	27⅝	GnInstr pf 3		6	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	
21	14⅝	GenMed .20	9	17	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	
34⅛	28⅛	GenMills .68	16	419	29	28⅛	28⅞	
72⅛	57⅞	GnMot 2.80e	10	1449	71⅞	70⅛	70⅞	
73¼	65	GnMot 5pf 5		7	69	69	69	
53⅛	49⅝	GMo pf3.75		3	52⅛	52	52	
7⅛	5	GenPort Inc	34	31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅛	16⅛	GPubUt 1.40	9	422	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	
11⅛	5⅛	GenRefr .40		7	9	8⅛	9	
45⅝	34⅝	GnSignal .84	13	11	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	
5⅝	3⅛	Gen Steel	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
28¼	25⅛	G TelEl 1.80	6	550	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	
35⅝	31¼	GTIEl pf2.50		5	33½	33	33	
16½	14½	GTFl pf1.30		z200	15	15	15	
23½	18	G Tire 1.10b	6	70	20⅛	20	20	
10⅛	5⅝	Genesco Inc		17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
41⅝	36⅝	GenuPts .76	19	43	37½	37⅛	37⅛	
56	48	GeoPac 1.20	20	131	54⅝	53½	53½	
80	69	GaPw pf7.80		z40	78	78	78	
28	26	GaPw pf2.75		38	27½	27¼	27½	
26⅛	19⅛	Gerber 1.20	9	9	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
177⅛	152	GettyOil .3e	11	68	163	161	163	
18⅛	17	GettO pf1.20		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
18⅞	14⅝	GiantPC .80	8	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	GibrFin .58t	2	38	16⅝	16	16	
		GibraFin wi		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11½	5⅝	GiddLew .40	7	101	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	GiffdHill .64	9	7	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	
37⅝	29¾	Gillette 1.50	11	180	30¼	29⅝	30	
16	11⅛	Gings Inc	8	26	14⅝	14	14	
14⅝	6⅛	GlassW .04e		7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	Global Mar	2	63	8⅛	8	8	
22⅝	20⅝	GlobeUn 1a	5	7	28	28	28	
18⅛	11½	GoldWt Fin	6	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅝	13⅝	GoldWF pf		12	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
28⅛	18	Goodrh 1.12	14	155	28	27⅝	27⅝	
25¼	20⅝	Goodyr 1.10	9	335	21⅝	20⅞	21	
16⅛	12½	GorJwlA .32	6	17	13	13	13	
32⅞	26¼	Gouldin 1.35	7	49	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
23⅝	19¼	Gould pf1.35		6	22⅛	22½	22⅝	
33⅝	24¼	Grace 1.70	6	403	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	
33⅞	24⅛	Grainger .36	21	56	33	32⅝	32⅞	
15⅞	12⅛	GrandUn .60	8	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
17⅝	12⅛	Granitvl .80	5	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
19⅞	13⅛	GrayDrg .60	6	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
15⅝	10½	GtAtlPac	133	45	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
24⅛	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	8	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
17⅝	14⅛	tNoIr 1.25e	11	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
71	42¼	GtNorN 1.8	10	30	62¼	61⅛	61⅛	
34	32⅞	GtNoNek wi		43	31	31	31	
19⅝	13⅝	GtWaFin .50	10	131	17⅛	17	17	
31⅞	27¾	GtWest Unit	3	1	26	26	26	
19⅛	15½	GrGiant .08	16	19	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
17⅝	13	Greyh 1.04a	8	167	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
3⅛	¾	Greyhnd wt		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3¼	1½	Grolier Inc		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	14	Grumm .60a	5	42	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	Guardin .30	10	6	14¼	14	14	
3½	1½	Guard Mtg		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10¼	7⅛	GlfMtl .56	7	80	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		14	2	2	2	
26⅛	20⅝	GulfOil 1.70	7	409	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
21⅝	14⅛	GulfResrc	4	102	18⅝	18	18	
26⅛	18	GfR pfB .30		1	23⅛	23	23	
15⅝	12⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	7	x76	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
55½	48½	GlfSU pf4.40		y180	53	53	53	
26⅛	21	GlfWn .60b	5	986	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
8½	3⅛	GlfW Ind wt		65	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅝	3⅞	Gulton Ind	10	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		H						
36	27⅝	Hack W 2.40	7	2	33⅝	33	33	
18⅛	14⅛	HallFB .6	12	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
54⅛	43½	Hallbrtn .56	13	388	53⅝	52⅝	53⅛	
23⅝	16⅝	HamrlP 1.20	8		22	22	22	
6¼	3⅝	Hammond		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅝	5	Handlmn .40	12	31	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
20½	21½	HandyHarl	5	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
28⅛	14⅝	HanesCp .76	6	21	24⅛	24	24	
60¼	48⅛	Hanna 1.60	11	x23	54	53⅝	54	
26⅝	21⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	8	34	23⅝	23	23	
9½	6⅛	Hardees	16	14	8¼	8	8	
40⅛	28	Harnish 1.40	5	60	34⅛	34	34	
14⅞	12½	Harrah .26a	8	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
36⅝	34⅝	HarrBk 1.50		7	35½	35⅛	35⅛	
47⅝	33⅝	Harris 1.40	12	28	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	
27½	18⅝	Harsco 1.30b	6	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
14½	8⅛	HartSMx .60	18	23	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅞	15⅛	HatSe 1.44a		5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
24	21	HawlEl 1.76	8	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	HayesAlb 1	7	70	18⅛	18	18⅛	
12⅝	3¼	Hazeltine	7	52	10⅝	10	10⅛	
8⅞	7⅛	Hecks n.12	8	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17⅝	13⅝	HecleM .30t	18	190	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
13⅛	9	HelmBr .32	8	18	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	

(Continued on next page.)

IMC

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation

AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	CHEMICALS
PHOSPHATE	CARBON PRODUCTS	CHLORINE
POTASH	FERROALLOYS	GLASS AND CERAMIC PRODUCTS
MIXED FERTILIZERS	FOUNDRY PRODUCTS	ORGANIC CHEMICALS
ANIMAL FEED	SUNDRY	RETAI'.

CONSOLIDATED NET SALES 1974/1975: US $ 1.332 millions

CONSOLIDATED NET EARNINGS 1974/1975: US $ 162 millions

May 18th 1976,

Admission to quotation on the Paris Stock Exchange

of the 18 769 635 $ 5 nominal Imc's ordinary shares already negociated on most US markets.

NEW-YORK price: US $ 34 1/4 on May 11th 1976

INTRODUCTORY BANKS:

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
SOCIETE SEQUANAISE DE BANQUE

BALO of May 3rd 1976 COB Visa No 76-61

A copy of the off-circ. may be obtained from the introductory banks.

PRODIL CARILLON DE PUBLICITE

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices May 19, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
21775	Abby Glen	$6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
19668	Abitibi	$12¾	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
700	Acklands	$13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
1700	Agnico E	420	410	410	—10
7629	Alta Gas A	$12¾	12⅛	12½	
130	Alta Nat	$28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
200	Alliance B	360	360	360	
500	Alminex	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9050	Atco A	$16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
5566	BP Can	$10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
9350	Banister C	$11¼	10½	11¼	+ ⅛
12618	Bank N S	$40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
13797	Bell Canad	$47¼	47¼	47½	+ ⅛
350	Beth Cop A	$13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
600	Block Bros	400	400	400	
18400	Bralor Res	370	355	360	+10
100	Bramalea	$6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
1100	Brameda	192	192	192	— 3
1470	Brenda M	$8	7⅞	8	
6575	Bridger	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
400	BC Forest	$23¾	23⅝	23⅝	
790	BC Phone	$13	12⅝	12⅝	
6473	Brunswk	$5¼	5	5	— ⅛
200	Budd Auto	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1027	Burns Fds	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4699	Cad Frv	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
12080	Cal Pow A	$31⅛	30½	31	+ ½
7340	Camflo	$9⅞	9	9	— ⅛
2575	Campau A	55	490	490	—10
11950	C Nor West	$8⅞	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
50	C Pakrs C	$22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
4770	Can Perm	$18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
250	Can Trust A	$22¾	22⅝	22¾	— ⅛
2308	C Tung	385	385	385	— 5
4400	C Cablesy	$18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
7600	Cdn Cel	$7	6⅞	7	
18365	CI Bk Com	$28	27¾	28	+ ¼
5731	Cdn Tire A	$50¼	49¾	50	+ ½
1470	C Utilties	$12	11¾	12	+ ¼
50	Canbra	385	385	385	—10
2025	Candel Oil	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
1308	Cassiar	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
270	Celanese	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6150	Chieftan D	$11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
38	CHUM	$6½	6½	6½	— ¼
6500	Coch Will	28	26⅞	27	— 2
2020	C Holiday I	289	285	285	
700	Con Bldg	242	237	237	— 5
7550	Con Distrb	460	455	455	—40
19940	Cons Gas	$12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
1638	Con Fardy	415	410	415	
200	Conwest	375	375	375	
3525	Craigmt	$6¼	6	6¼	
408	Crush Intl	$8⅞	8¾	8¾	
7120	Cyprus	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
1774	Denison	$61	60¼	60⅛	+ ⅛
1400	Dicknsn	480	480	480	
3446	Dofasco A	$29⅝	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
5550	Dom Store	$15	14⅛	14⅞	+ ½
57960	D Textle A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5060	Du Pont	$18	18	18	+ ½
400	Dylex L A	$6⅝	6⅞	6⅞	
522	East Mal	205	205	205	+ 5
2100	Electro A	430	425	425	—10
500	Emco	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
3825	Falcon C	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1670	Falcon	$40¼	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
200	Fed Ind A	$5½	5⅛	5⅛	
1325	Francana	$9⅝	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
14200	Fruehauf	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
26330	G Distrb A	$8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
6100	Gnt Mascf	134	133	134	
4100	Gibraltar	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
500	Graft G	$33	33	33	+ ½
2330	Granduc	140	135	136	+ 1
1008	Gt Oil Sds	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
600	Gt W Life	$56	56	56	
75	Greyhnd	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
111	Guar Trst	$6	6	6	
1391	Hambro C	295	285	291	+16
4530	Hawker S	$7	6½	6½	— ⅛
2842	Hayes D A	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	
4490	H Bay Co	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
1775	IAC	$18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
775	Inland Gas	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
756	Int Mogul	260	257	257	+ 5
4578	Int Pipe A	$14½	14⅛	14½	
2115	Inv Grp A	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
550	Jannock	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10515	Kaiser Re	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
4108	Kaps Tran	182	175	179	— 3
200	Kelsey H	$12	12	12	+ ½
1730	Kerr A A	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	
6604	Koffler A	$6⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
1250	Labatt A	$17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
50	Lab Min	$33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅞
1400	Lacana	370	365	365	+ 5
800	LOnt Cem	390	385	390	
200	LL Lac	145	145	145	
150	Lob Co A	450	450	450	+ 5
1050	Lob Co B	445	445	445	
150	Loeb M	295	295	295	
3217	Mclen H A	$9	8½	8¾	+ ¼
4890	MB Ltd	$21½	21⅛	21⅝	+ ¼
2800	Madsen	45	42½	45	
74	M LF Mills	$30½	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
7150	Matomi A	$18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
280	Met Stor A	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
87959	Moore	$48½	48⅛	45⅛	— ½
3200	Murphy	$5⅝	5½	5¾	+ ¼
100	Nabrs Dlg	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
100	Nat Trust	$15	15	15	
9284	Noranda A	$37⅝	37⅛	37¼	+ ⅛
1100	NTelcm B w	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
2550	Nowsco W	$19	18⅞	19	+ ⅝
200	Orchan A	285	285	285	+ 3
1100	Oshawa A	480	480	485	
2200	Pamour A	295	285	285	—10
5600	PanCan P	$24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
320	Patino N V	$13	13	13	
13300	Pembin A	450	425	430	+ 5
135	Pembin B	425	420	425	—10
301	Petrofina	$18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
2770	Pine Point	$33⅛	33½	33½	+ ⅛
250	Pitts C	495	490	490	—10
476	Placer	$24	23⅝	23⅝	
600	Que Sturg	110	106	106	— 4
850	Rayrock	75	75	75	— 2
75	Redpath A	$25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
7460	Revnu Prp	77	75	77	
7683	Shell Can	$17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
20239	Sherritt A	$7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
10800	Siebens	$1 ⅛	15⅛	15¾	+ ½
3730	Simpsons	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
1130	Simpson S	$10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
685	Slater Stl	$8⅛	8⅛		
3025	Southm A	$25	24⅞		
1687	St Brodcst	$8⅛	8⅛		
10000	Stelco A	$30⅝	30⅛		
300	Steep R	207	205		
32310	Sundale O	$15⅛	15⅛		
100	Tara	$15⅞	15⅛		
910	Teck Cor A	410	410		
299	Teck Cor B	315	315		
200	Teledyne	$55⅛	55⅛		
1624	Tex Can	$27⅛	27		
840	Thom N A	$13⅛	13⅛		
14237	Tor Dm Bk	$19	18⅞		
2448	Tor Star B	$18⅛	18		
328	Traders A	$14⅛	14⅛		
3100	Trans Mt	$11⅛	11⅛		
58913	TrCan PL	$12⅛	12⅛		
280	Un Carbid	$23⅛	23⅛		
5174	UGas A	$8⅝	8½		
4592	Union Oil	$13⅛	13⅛		
2550	U Keno	57⅝	[illegible]		
16025	U Siscoe	$9⅝	[illegible]		
1500	Upp Can	191	120		
358	Van Der	340	340		
14800	Voyager P	$13⅛	13⅛		
1820	Weldwod	$11⅛	11⅛		
4050	Wstburne	$12⅛	12⅛		
13600	West Mine	$6⅛	6⅛		
1000	Weston	$14½	14⅛		
360	Willroy	107	105		
1015	Woodwd A	$18⅛	18⅛		
1008	Yk. Bear	380	380		

Total sales 2,807,548 shares.

European Gold Markets

May 19, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	127.15	126.80	—0.70
Zurich	127.50	126.65	—0.90
Paris (12.5 kilo)	126.52	126.92	+0.18

U.S. dollars per ounce.

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Market Summaries

May 19, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Am Tel&Tel	343,100	55⅞	—1⅛
Engelh Min	239,900	33⅞	+ ⅛
NLT Corp	219,800	18⅞	— ⅛
Sony Corp	178,400	9⅝	+ ¼
McDonald	177,600	56	—1¾
Pennzoil Co	172,900	31⅞	+ ⅝
Gen Motors	149,500	70½	+ ¼
Kresge SS	162,200	34⅛	— ⅛
EastnAirL	161,800	8⅞	
Norton Sim	160,800	19	
Tenneco	152,700	28⅛	+ ¼
Boeing	151,500	36¼	+1⅛
Gulf Oil	151,100	25⅛	+ ⅛
Pan Am	149,500	5⅛	
PubSvc Ind	146,800	24⅞	—1⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	18.45	17.41
Advances	701	738
Declines	701	701
Unchanged	458	482
Total issues	1860	1913
New 1976 highs	56	47
New 1976 lows	36	31

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	990.19	996.14	983.89	988.90	— 0.85
20 Trn	217.37	219.38	216.21	217.73	+ 0.70
15 Util	86.62	87.17	85.95	86.85	+ 0.29
65 Stk	305.35	307.46	302.49	305.35	+ 0.32

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	114.70	113.06	113.75	—0.11
15 Railroads	46.80	46.08	46.38	+0.07
60 Utilities	46.07	45.39	45.79	+0.05
500 Stocks	102.01	100.35	101.18	—0.08

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.08	53.40	53.91	—0.01
Industrials	60.45	59.30	60.30	+0.07
Transportation	40.38	40.09	40.15	+0.02
Utilities	35.34	35.20	35.27	—0.31
Finance	50.93	50.83	50.85	+0.02

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Purch	Sales	Short*
May 18	136,322	320,558	678
May 17	133,733	319,407	498
May 14	124,174	291,249	2,420
May 13	129,095	292,303	985
May 12	133,756	334,624	1,473
May 11	171,438	411,958	1,407

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
HoustOil M	53,500	39⅞	— ⅜
Kaiser Ind	46,400	13⅞	— ⅞
Bergen Bru	42,500	9⅛	+ ⅛
Unitek Corp	41,700	31⅛	+ ⅛
BanstrCil Lt	35,400	11⅛	+ ⅛
Damson Oil	32,200	6	+ ⅛
Gt L Chem	32,200	32	— ⅛
Mitchell ED	31,700	18⅛	+ ⅛
ImperOil A	31,400	25⅞	+ ⅛
Syntex Corp	28,800	27⅛	— ⅛

Approx total stock sales 2,080,000
Stock sales year ago 2,813,305

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
104.90	104.05	104.67	+0.24

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low
1782	Algoma	$ 28	28
200	Asbestos	$ 30	29¾
36125	Bank Mont	$ 15⅛	15⅛
815	Basic Res	$ 18	18
800	Bombar d	235	235
850	CAE Ind	$ 11⅛	11⅛
745	Can Cement	$ 10⅛	10⅛
100	Cdn Indust	$ 24⅛	24⅛
1550	Con Bath	$ 27⅛	27⅛
350	Dom Bridge	$ 37⅛	37⅛
200	Fncl Col	205	200
375	Gaz Metro	$ 6⅛	6⅛
1211	Triesco	$ 26	26
450	Laur Fin	$ 6⅛	6⅛
7999	Molson A	$ 18⅛	18
10248	Molson B	$ 17	17
1000	Power Co	$ 9⅛	9⅛
550	Price Co	$ 15½	15⅛
487	Rolland A	$ 6⅛	6⅛
5482	Royal Bk	$ 29⅛	29⅛
1131	Roy Trust A	$ 23⅛	23⅛
7100	Steinberg A	$ 17	17
470	Trizec	$ 14⅛	13⅛
360	Zellers	485	475

Total sales 696,936 shares.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS

Alcoa	Fairch Ind	Pennw
Am Airlin	Fansteel	Rdg B
Am Bdcst	Foxboro	Reich
Amstar pf A	Fruehf Corp	Reliant
Amstar pf	Garfnkl Brk	Relian
Atl Rich	Hillenbrnd	Reserv
AtlRich 3pf	Leeds North	St Joe
Boeing	LibOFd pf A	Shaker
Braun CF	Loral Corp	Shell
Brush Well	Mattlen Fd	Smith
Cities Svc	Molycorp	SunCo
Coll Indust	Molycorp pf	SunCo
Coltind pfD	Monog Ind	Tektro
Coltind pf A	Okla NGas	Un Car
Contll Cp	Owens Cng	UnOil
E Systems	Pac Petrol	UnOil
Elgin Natl	Papercrft	Victor
Engelh Min	Parpas Inc	Woods
Exxon Cp	Pennzoil Co	

NEW LOWS

Amfido M	ContOil wi	MCA
Am Dist Tel	Eckerd Jk	McDon
Assd DGds	FederDSt	Midlan
Carter Hawl	FstPa Mtg	Monroe
CartHawl pf	FlaPowLt	Morr
Cagg Corp	GtNoNek wi	Norlin
CastCo West	Gulf StaUt	PubSv
Chesbrfa n	HaierCurt A	Schlitz
Clorox Co	Int T&T pfF	Scot L
Croll Lt&pf	Japan Fnd	Tampa
Cont Corp	LincN pfA	Un Tel
Cont Cp pfA	Marine Mid	Valley

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 19

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1976 — High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
45	HeinzH 1.36	18	734	46¾	45¾	46¾+	¾
6¼	Helene Curt	6	9	6¾	6½	6½	
23⅝	Hellerint .92	9	76	23⅞	23¼	23½+	⅜
3 ⅛	HelmerP .15	9	89	37¾	36	36¾+	¾
27⅛	Hercules .60	34	126	34⅝	34¼	34¼	
18⅞	HershyFd 1	8	x33	25	24¾	25 +	⅝
17⅝	Hesston .80	7	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛ —	⅛
37½	Hecla pf1.60		2	22	22	22 +	½
49½	Heublin 1.20	16	191	37⅞	32	32 —	1
93½	HewlPk .30	34	352	106½	103½	105¾ —	2
4½	High Voltg	17	22	6¾	6¾	6¾	
17½	Hilfenhs .28	9	57	23	22½	22½+	½
16	HiltonNtl .72	12	11	18⅝	18⅛	18½—	⅛
4¼	HMW Ind	6	10	4⅞	4⅝	4½+	⅛
28⅝	Hobart .92	13	27	25¾	25½	25½	
14⅜	HoernW .88	5	31	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
8	HoffEle .06e	7	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅜	Holiday .40	13	559	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜—	⅛
21	HildyA 1.70t		11	23½	23	23½—	⅛
32⅝	HollyS 3.40a	3	13	42⅝	42¾	42¾+	⅛
32	Homestk 1a	20	85	38¾	37⅜	37¾—	1¼
35¾	Honywll 1.40	13	253	45⅝	45½	45¾	
21	HoovBl 1.36	8	4	26½	26½	26½	
14⅛	Horizon Cp	7	30	22½	21¾	21¾	
12⅝	HosAff .06r	7	16	13¾	13⅛	13¾—	⅛
20¾	HospCpA .24	9	91	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
10⅝	Hostinnl .40	7	2	12	12	12	
10½	Houdail .80a	7	44	15¾	15½	15½	
11¾	HougMif .72	6	7	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
9⅝	HousFab .24	10	82	18¾	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
15¾	HoushF 1.18	6	161	17⅞	17	17⅛	
35½	HouP pf9.17		6	38	38	38 —	⅛
20¼	HousLP 1.56	7	250	22⅛	21⅝	21½—	⅜
28⅝	Hous NG .60	14	674	34⅛	34	34⅛+	⅛
11⅜	HowJohn .28	12	417	13	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
11	Hubbrd 1.20		5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
14⅞	HudsnA .80	24	2	20⅝	20½	20½—	⅛
17⅝	HudsnB .80	24	3	20¼	20¼	20¼—	⅛
4½	HughsTel .40	8	52	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
37¾	HughsTl .40	13	374	43⅝	42¾	43⅛+	1⅛
11⅜	Humana .40	9	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
11⅛	HuntCh .36	16	72	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
16⅝	HuthBF .60	4	53	18	17⅞	17⅞+	
12	Huyck .40	30	316	12¾	12½	12½+	
8¾	Hydromt .36	7	56	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	

I

16⅛	ICInds 1.30	6	41	19¼	18¾	18⅞—	⅛
33⅜	ICInd pf3.50		7	40	39⅝	40 +	⅛
3	ICN Pharm		62	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
26	IdahoP 2.06	11	18	28	27⅝	27¾+	⅛
13¾	IdealBasic 1	8	121	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞—	⅛
58	Ideal pf4.75		2	77	76½	76½—	1
6⅛	IdeaToy .26f	5	38	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
15⅜	IDS Rity	9	13	25	25	25	
22	IIPower 2.20		240	24¾	24½	24½—	¼
47	IIPow pf4.12		240	47½	47½	47½	
41	IIPow pf3.78		2200	43	43	43 —	1
22½	IIPow pf2.10		2100	25	25	25 +	1
21	ITW .50	18	2	26¼	26¼	26½—	¼
10⅛	ImotCpA .24	6	143	12¼	12¼	12⅜	
35⅜	INA Cp 2.40	14	308	37⅝	36⅞	37 —	⅛
16⅜	INA In 1.59a			18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
25½	INCO 1.40a	18	382	25¾	25¼	25½	
4⅝	Income Cap		21	6¼	6¼	6¾+	⅛
8⅜	InCCCu .80e		5	9⅝	9½	9½ —	⅛
19⅝	IndiGas 2.12	6	8	23	22⅞	23 —	⅛
102	IndIAA pf 12		2140	110½	110	110 —	
76½	IndIAA pf8.68		2100	87	87	87	
19	IndiPL 1.52	9	52	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
12¾	IndiNet 1.20	8	22	14	14	14 —	⅛
6⅜	Inexco Oil	23	488	10⅝	9¾	10¼+	⅛
70	IngerR 2.68	13	395	86	85½	85½+	½
45¾	IngR pf2.25		23	54	53½	53¾—	⅛
42⅜	InlandCon 2	8	7	42½	42	42 +	½
41	InlndSfl 2.40	14	107	57⅜	57⅛	57½+	⅛
7¾	Inmont .50	6	17	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
23⅛	InsilCo 1.66	7	44	29¼	28⅝	29⅛+	⅜
20⅞	Inspir Copp		7	24	29½	29½+	½
7	Integon .32	6	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	
38¾	Interco 1.52	9	25	43⅜	43⅛	43½+	⅛
4¼	Interctl Div	3	2	6	6	6 —	⅛
25⅜	Interlake 2	6	21	38½	38¼	38¼+	⅛
222⅜	IBM 7	16	558	255½	253⅝	254½+	1⅛
27⅞	IntFlavF .32	32	479	22¾	22	22⅛	
22⅜	IntHarv 1.20	4	930	27⅝	26⅞	26¾	⅛
32⅞	IntMinCh 2	4	930	34½	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
6⅛	IntMng .20a	9	99	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜+	⅛
24⅜	IntNutfl 1.50	7	5	29½	29½	29½+	¼
57⅜	IntPaper 2	14	318	75¼	74½	74⅝+	⅛
5⅞	IntRectif .15		9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
22¼	IntTT 1.60	8	354	26⅞	26½	26¾+	⅛
77	IntTT pfF4		2	74	74	74 —	⅛
44	IntTT pfH4		1	51½	51½	51½—	
45¾	IntTT pfI 4.50		8	53½	53½	53½	
41¼	IntTT pfK4		25	48¾	48	48¾+	⅛
27⅝	ITT pfN2.25		9	37⅞	33¼	37⅝+	⅛
47	IntTT pfO5		3	54½	54½	54½+	⅛
23¼	Intrpce 1.45	7	6	28	27¾	27⅞—	⅛
64	Intrpce pf 5		10	76½	76½	76½	
16⅜	IntrpGp 1.20	7	9	23⅞	23½	23½—	⅛
10⅞	IntrsBrd .80	4	7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
14⅞	IntrsPw 1.45	6	18	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
4¼	IntrsStr .24	6	25	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
23½	IowaBF .30e	4	86	30⅞	29½	29½—	⅜
13¼	Iowa El 1.40	8	9	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
17⅜	IowaHG 1.72	8	12	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
24⅝	IowIII pf2.31		2100	25¼	25¼	25¼	
22⅛	IowaPwL 2	8	14	22⅜	22⅛	22¼—	⅛
17⅞	IowaPS 1.72	8	33	19¼	19	19	
8⅞	Itek Corp	7	10	12¼	12⅛	12⅜—	⅛
5¾	ItekCorp .20	7	37	11½	11⅜	11½—	⅛
9⅝	IU Intl .85	6	160	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
15½	IU Intl pfI.25		1	17½	17½	17½	

J - K

12¼	JamesF .80	11	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	
8¼	JapanF .91e			22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
25½	JeffPilot .80	10	12	27¼	26¾	26¾—	⅜
110½	JeC pf 13.50		x120	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	
82	JerCe pf9.36		240	94½	94½	94½	
72	JerCen pf 8		2100	80	80	80	
19½	JewelC 1.20		8	25	20½	20¼	
4½	Jewelcor		12	11	6	5⅞	
36¾	JimWalt 1.20	11	62	41¾	41¾	41¾+	⅛
40½	JimW pfI.60		100	45	45	45¼—	⅛
16⅛	JimWll pf1		210	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
16	JHanS 1.47e		18	21	27	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
19⅝	JHanI 1.88e		18	21	20	20½—	
23	JhnMan 1.40	12	123	29	28¾	28⅞+	⅛
82¼	Johnson 1	26	180	86¼	85½	86 +	⅛
12⅜	JohnCon .90	9	19	20⅝	20½	20⅝+	⅛
26¾	JhnConf pf 2			38	37	37	
13⅜	JonLogn .50	9	9	26⅜	22¾	22¾—	⅛
19½	JostensIn 1b	11	35	44	43½	43⅝—	⅛
32⅝	JoyMfg 1.10		1	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	Justice Mfg			4	4	4	
27½	KaisrAl 1.20	12	169	32¾	32	32¾+	⅛
5⅞	KaiserCem .50	12	37	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
13¾	KaiCe pfI.37		2	14¾	14⅜	14¾+	⅛
14½	KaneMill .24	5	22	19⅛	19	19	
19½	Kaneb .90b	7	17	22	21¾	22	
25	KCnyPL 2.36	8	11	27½	27¼	27½+	⅛
15	KC South 1r	7	11	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝—	⅛
9⅜	KC Sou pf 1		240	11	11	11	
18	KanGEI 1.68	6	27	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
14¾	KanNeb 1.32	8	4	16	16	16 +	⅛
18	KanPL1 1.80	7	34	18⅞	18½	18⅝	
6⅛	Kaufm Brd		17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
7⅜	KaweckJ Brl		19	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
4⅝	KeeneCp .20	6	19	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
5⅝	Keller .20	23	3	8¼	8¼	8¼—	
28	Kellogg 1	14	47	22⅝	22⅜	22½—	⅛
13	Kellwood .80	6	5	14½	14½	14½	
28½	Kenamil .84	10	7	23¾	23½	23¾+	⅛
30¾	Kennct 1.15e	94	196	34	33¾	33¾—	⅛
28	KyUtil 1.84	6	x29	31	30⅞	31 +	⅛
13	KerrGls .40	7	102	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
68⅝	KerrMc 1.25	13	74	68⅛	67¾	67⅞—	⅛
118½	KiddeW 1	7	197	28	27¼	28 +	⅛
43	Kidde pf C 4		7	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	
40	Kld pf A2.20		11	58	58	58 +	½
39½	KimbCl 1.80	9	139	48½	48	48½+	⅛
8⅝	KingDSt .50	8	49	10¼	10	10⅛	
12⅜	KirschCo .90	13	1	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
29	KLM AirHn			42	42	42 —	
38⅝	KnlghRid .62	15	218	34½	33¾	33¾—	⅛
8⅛	Koehring		18	14	10	9⅞	⅛
33¾	Koppers 1.60	10	99	54	53¾	54	
3⅝	Kopcorp Ind	8	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
41½	Krafico 2.12	8	117	42⅝	42¼	42½+	⅛
31⅛	KresseS .32	21	1144	36¼	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
10	Kroehler Mf		2	14	14	14 +	⅛
17⅝	Kroger 1.36	7	68	19¾	19	19⅛+	
4½	Kysor .20	35	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	

L

12	LamsSess 1	13	8	13¾	13¾	13¾	
12¼	LaneBry .88	7	3	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
6¼	LaraSies .32	6	85	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
23⅞	LearS pf2.25		4	29¼	29	29 —	⅛
24⅜	Leaseway .80	8	42	25¾	24⅝	25⅛+	⅛
19⅜	LeeEnt .50	11	73	17	16¾	17 +	⅛
12	Leesona .75	6	7	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	
18½	LehPCt .80	35	30	13⅜	13½	13½+	⅛
⅞	LehVal Ind		15	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18½	Lehmn .94e		49	19½	19½	19½	
18⅜	Lenox .84	18	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
8⅛	LeeFin .40b	7	9	8¾	8½	8½	
6⅞	LevFd Cap		3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
39⅜	LeviStra .80	7	42	48¾	48¼	48¼+	1
4	Levitz Furn		89	6¾	6¾	6½	
3½	LFE Cp	8	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅝	LOF 1.50	10	46	33½	32½	32½+	⅛
53¾	LOF pf4.75		22	72	72	72½+	1⅛
9½	LibrtyCp .52	6	5	15	15	15 —	⅛
3½	Liberty Loan		5	3½	3½	3½ —	
4	LibrtyLn pf		2	5	5	5 —	⅛
29½	LiggtGp 2.50	7	23	38½	38⅛	38½	
45	LillyEli 1.28	19	352	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	
36	LincNat 1.60	11	99	38½	38⅜	38½	
32½	LincNl pf 3		2	52	52	52 —	⅛
16	LincPl 1.76a		7	19	17⅝	17⅝	
1½	Lionel Corp	7	18	3¾	3¼	3¼+	⅛
6⅝	Lithonia .16t	28	270	16⅞	16½	16⅝+	⅛
9	Litton pfc pf		4	22½	22½	22½+	⅛
16¼	Litton pfB 2		4	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	
6⅜	Lockhd Airc	2	671	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
21	Loews 1.20	6	56	28⅝	28¾	28¾—	⅛
6½	LomaFin .48	7	16	6¾	6½	6½	
14⅜	LonMR 1.60a	19	33	13⅞	13½	13⅞—	⅛
14	LoneStInd 1	10	8	17	16¾	16⅞—	⅛
15⅞	LngIsLt 1.56	7	78	17⅛	16⅝	17	
50	LIL pfB 5		x90	56	56	56 —	1
82½	LIL pf 8.30		x50	86	86	86	
112	LIL pfN 13		x220	121½	120½	120¾—	⅜
24¾	LIL pfO 2.47		18	26⅝	26½	26⅝+	⅛
68½	LongDrg .88	28	7	77⅜	77	77⅞	
39	LongDrg wt		2	39½	39½	39½	
8¼	Loral Corp	10	58	15½	15½	15½	
22	LaLand 1.20	11	252	26½	25⅞	26 +	⅛
12	LaPacif .20b	22	128	14½	14¼	14¼	
21½	LouisGs 1.88	7	138	21⅝	21½	21⅜	
11⅝	Lowenst .60		43	19	18½	18⅝+	⅛
10⅛	LTV Corp		30	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
34½	Lubrizol 1	15	169	36½	35¾	35¾+	⅛
13⅜	LuckyS .68b	11	200	14⅝	13⅜	14⅛+	⅛
8¼	Ludlow .60		17	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
22	LukenSt 1.60	7	10	27¼	27	27¼+	⅛
13⅜	LykesCp 1	5	243	22¾	22¾	22¾+	⅛
28½	Lykes pf2.50		55	43¾	43	43¾+	⅛
4	LynCSys .20	15	10	7¼	7	7	

M

8½	MacAF .60b	6	7	9¼	9	9¼	
3⅝	MacDonal	4	15	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
4⅜	Macmill .25	6	46	5¾	5¼	5⅝	
17⅜	Macmf pf1.20		3	18½	17½	18½—	⅜
26⅜	Macy 1.20	7	315	30	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
9½	MadisFd .60		859	12¼	11¾	12¼+	⅛
4	MadSq Gar	7	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
6⅜	MagicCt .32	23	43	8⅝	8	8	
21⅜	Mallory 1	37	2	32¾	33¼	33⅜+	⅛
21¾	MalHyde .56	13	2	26	25¾	25⅞	
39	Manhin .65a	7	4	8⅞	8½	8⅝	

— 1976 — High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
39⅝	29 MrtHan 1.80	7	259	36	35⅝	35¾	
41⅞	32¾ MAPCO .90	14	154	39	38	38 —	⅛
12⅝	7⅛ Marathn Mf	3	29	10⅛	10½	10½+	⅛
57½	41¼ MaremtnO 2	12	271	57⅜	56⅝	57¼+	⅛
37	28 Marcor 1	19	391	36⅜	36	36¼+	⅛
74	56⅛ Marcr pf A2		9	72½	71½	72¼+	⅛
21⅝	14¼ Maremt .50	7	145	15⅜	14¾	14⅝	
13⅞	9⅞ MarMid .80	8	435	10⅝	9¾	10	
15¾	11⅛ MarionL .52	11	26	12½	11⅞	12⅛	
50⅜	28½ Marley .80	14	48	44⅜	44	44⅜+	⅛
12⅝	9⅝ Marotte .40e	11	27	11	10⅝	11 +	⅛
19⅛	15 Marriot .25f	21	518	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
61¾	52½ MrshMc 1.80	18	48	54¼	54	54¼	
25⅞	19¾ MarshF 1.24	10	22	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝+	⅛
24⅜	16⅛ MartMa 1.30	9	219	23¾	23½	23½+	⅛
27¼	17 MrkdCup .60	8	18	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	
31⅜	23¾ MascoCp .20	20	380	30¾	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
25¾	19 Masonite .54	24	238	21⅞	21½	21½+	⅛
32½	16⅛ MassyFer 1	5	507	27½	26⅞	27⅛+	⅛
15¾	9¾ MasM 1.12a	10	37	12	11⅞	12	
17⅝	14⅞ MascCp 1.60		14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
3	1⅝ Mashd Mtg		21	2	1⅞	1⅞	
29⅛	18⅜ MassMrg .88e	6	15	23¾	23½	23½	
17⅞	9⅝ MiltBrad .44	14	15	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
65⅛	54½ MinMM 1.45	24	316	57⅝	57	57⅜+	⅛
20⅝	18⅜ MinnPL 1.65	7	16	20	19⅝	20 +	⅛
15½	11⅞ MirroAl .95	9	5	13⅞	13¾	13⅞+	⅛
12⅝	8 MissnEq .28	8	19	11½	11¾	11¾+	⅛
23⅜	22¼ MissRiv 1.40	6	222	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
22½	17½ MoPac pf 1		16	31⅞	30⅝	31	
26½	20⅛ MoPS pf 1.68	7	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
13	9⅛ MoPSv .84b	7	22	12¼	12¼	12¼	
60	47½ MobilOil 3.40	7	644	60	59⅜	59⅝+	⅛
87	31¾ Mobile Hom		6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25	15⅞ Mohasco .90	9	40	19⅝	19½	19½+	⅛
7⅝	3 Mohk Data		14	5¼	5¼	5¼	
24	16¾ Mohk R 1.20	5	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
21⅝	18 Molycorp 1	13	86	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
41	28 Molly pf3		3	23	42	40½	42 +	1
23⅞	16 Mony 1.20a	5	9	22½	22½	22½+	⅛
12⅝	6⅜ Monogr .20	7	195	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
12⅜	8⅝ MonrEq .20	22	43	8¾	8½	8⅝	
100	76 Monsan 2.80	9	259	95¾	95	95¾+	⅛
110½	84¾ Mons pf2.75		1	106	106	106 —	1
31⅜	26⅛ MonDU 2.20	7	15	31⅝	31½	31½+	⅛
28	22½ MonPw 1.80	7	6	26¾	23½	22½	
23½	21⅝ MontSt 1.87e		33	22	22	21⅜	
9	7⅜ MONY .26e	13	46	8⅛	8¼	8½+	
48⅞	29¼ MooreMcC 1	5	34	46⅝	46	46 —	⅛
62⅜	53½ Morgan 1.80	12	138	59¼	58⅝	58⅝+	⅛
26⅝	19⅜ MorrisKnu 1	6	18	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2½ MorseEl Pd		3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
16½	10¼ MorseSh .30	5	28	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
4¼	2⅜ MtgeTr Am		8	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅛	12⅜ MorNor .88		61	18½	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
55⅜	41¼ Motorola .70	30	199	56	53	54 +	⅛
40	30⅜ MtFuel 1.72	11	176	40¼	39½	40⅜+	⅛
23⅜	19 MtStTel 1.48	9	14	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝+	⅛
11¾	7 Mumford .40	8	8	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
20	15½ Munsng 1.08	8	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
23⅜	16⅛ MurphC 1.20	8	8	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
21⅞	16⅝ MurpOil .60	6	333	21	20½	20⅝—	⅛
21¼	12⅛ MurryOh 1	7	7	19¼	19¼	19¼+	
16⅝	14¼ MutlOm 1.32		5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
10	7⅛ MyersL .40		13	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	

N

42⅜	35½ Nabisco 2.40	10	78	39¾	39¼	39½+	⅛
36½	30⅜ NalcoCh .80	19	112	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	
15⅜	10⅜ NarcoSci .60	8	7	13⅝	13⅜	13½+	⅛
17¼	10⅝ NashuaC .60	28	10	16¾	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
18⅜	11 NatAir .50	546	195	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜+	⅛
15⅝	11⅜ N Avia .47e		71	15¼	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
14½	10½ NatCan .57	5	56	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
28½	21 N Can pf1.50		1	23½	23½	23½+	⅛
43¼	28 NtlChem .40	20	25	29¼	29¼	29½—	⅛
51½	39¾ NatDet 2.72	6	8	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
26	16⅛ NatDist 1.40	7	70	22	21⅞	22	
24	21 NatFuel 2.06	7	5	23½	23½	23½+	⅛
17	11⅝ NatGyp 1.05	11	76	15⅝	15½	15½	
8	3⅜ Nat Homes		238	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
11⅜	6⅝ NatInd .30	4	15	7¼	7¼	7¼	
14⅞	11⅞ Ntlnd pfI.25		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
20⅝	14 Nt MedCare	13	69	18⅝	18½	18½+	⅛
14	7⅛ NtlMdE .28b	4	24	12½	12¼	12¼+	⅛
67¼	30¼ N Pres 1.20a		66	65	63¾	64½+	⅛
55⅝	39 Nat Semicn	32	424	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛	
14½	9⅝ N Svcind .78	8	21	12½	12⅛	12⅜	
18	12⅛ N Stand .96	7	7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
56¾	46¼ N Starch .88	17	5	54½	54½	54½—	⅛
52¾	37⅜ NatSti 2.58	19	95	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞+	⅛
5⅝	4 Nat Tea		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25⅞	22½ Natoma 1.20	9	59	25½	25	25 —	
31⅞	23⅝ NCR Cp .72	12	176	29¼	28⅝	28⅝—

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 19

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
71½	58	TRW pf4.50		71	70⅞	70¼	70⅞+	⅛
83⅜	63¾	TRW pf4.40		16	83	82	83 +	1
13½	12	TucsonG .96	8	105	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜+	⅛
15	9⅝	TwenCen .50	7	191	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
17⅝	11½	TycoLb .20e	10	26	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
38⅝	20⅝	TylerCp 1	6	11	33⅝	33½	33⅝+	⅛
17	16½	TylerCp wi		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	¼
		U						
29⅝	21¼	UAL Inc .60		793	27	26¼	26½+	⅝
16⅜	13½	UGI-Cp 1.40	7	22	16	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	UMC Ind 1	11	16	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
11¾	7⅛	Unarco .60	6	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
49	45	UnINV 2.86e	9	x1	46	46	46 +	¾
10½	8½	UnBancp .84	10	152	10⅝	10	10⅛	
63⅝	61⅞	U Cmp n1.60	15	140	65¼	64½	64⅝+	1⅛
76¼	60⅝	UnCarb 2.50	12	487	73	72	72¼+	¼
8⅛	6⅛	Un Commrc		15	8⅛	8	8⅛	
9⅛	4⅞	Union Corp	34	59	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
14⅞	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	189	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
88	76	UnEl 71pf 8		1	82½	82½	82½—	¼
51⅛	44	UnEl pf4.50		z70	45¼	45¼	45¼	
39½	33	UnEl pf3.50		z90	37	37	37 +	1
29	26½	UnEl pf2.72		4	26⅝	26½	26⅝+	¼
6	4⅜	Un Fidelity	7	29	4½	4½	4½	
48½	40⅞	UnOCal 2.10	6	387	49	48⅜	48⅞+	⅝
62¾	52⅝	UOCa pf2.50		76	63½	62⅝	63½+	1½
90	76	UPacCp 2.80	13	66	88¼	87½	88 +	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Unijona Inc		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
18½	7¾	Uniroyal .50	10	255	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
80¾	71	Unirval pf 8		z90	79	79	79 —	¼
11¼	5⅛	Unit Brands	7	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	UnitCp .77e		73	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
10	5¾	U FinCal .24	6	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
22½	16½	UGasP 1.32		4	21⅜	20¾	21¼+	
13¼	7¼	Un Guarnty	31	57	10½	10	10¼—	⅛
25½	22⅛	U Illum 2.32	6	7	24	24	24	
8¼	6⅝	UnitIn pf.42		16	7¾	7¾	7¾	
7½	4⅛	UnitInn .10	7	8	5⅜	5½	5⅝+	¼
12⅛	9¾	UJerBk 1.04	8	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
16⅛	12½	UnitMM .80		34	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
27½	15⅝	Un Nuclr	30	196	26⅛	25¾	26 +	½
3⅛	1⅜	UnitPk Min		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
13¾	10⅝	UnitRefg .48	5	29	12⅝	12⅛	12½+	½
40⅝	32½	USFidG 2.48	14	60	36¼	36	36	
19	15	USFoS 1.14e		16	17	16⅞	17 +	½
25⅝	16¾	USGyps 1.60	12	x46	22⅝	22½	22¼	
28¾	22½	USGy pf1.80		x10	27¾	27½	27½—	⅜
10⅛	5¼	US Hom .16	11	100	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7¼	3⅝	US Ind .20	17	128	6½	6	6¼+	½
12¼	6⅞	USLeasg .32	5	40	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	US RltyInv		15	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
38½	19¾	US Shoe 1.05	11	153	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛+	¼
89	65	US Stl 2.80	9	312	82⅛	81	81¼—	¾
57½	54	US Stl wi		5	55	55	55 —	⅜
22⅛	19⅜	US Tobac 1	11	20	21¼	21⅛	21¼—	⅛
34½	33	UnTec n1.20	8	742	33⅞	32⅞	33⅜	
165¾	103½	UnTech pf 8		12	154½	151½	154½+	¾
17	14⅛	UniTel 1.12	9	144	15¼	15	15⅛	
2⅜	1⅛	UniTel wi		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
22½	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .05e	11	17	7¾	7½	7½—	¼
15¾	12	Univar .56	6	9	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
25	15½	UnLeaf 1.32	6	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
13¾	10	UOP		46	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
48½	38⅛	Upjohn .96	10	115	40¼	39¾	40	
15¼	11⅝	USLIFE .36	5	102	12⅞	12	12⅝+	⅝
11½	9⅞	UsliteF .96a		1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
57½	46¾	UtahInt 1a	10	97	55¼	54¾	55 —	¼
34¼	27⅝	UtahPL2.40	9	89	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞—	⅜
33⅝	29⅛	UtPL pf2.60		10	31⅞	31¾	31¾+	⅛
30¼	19⅝	UV Ind 1b	4	59	28½	27⅜	27⅝—	½
		V						
8½	7⅛	Vallyln n.40	4	27	8	7¾	7¾—	⅛
17¼	12	Varian .20	13	28	15	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
24	15½	Veeder .80	16	25	23¾	23½	23½—	¼
6⅜	3¼	Vendo Co		3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
7	4¼	Venice .20	28	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14¼	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		13	13	12¾	12⅞—	¼
31	20⅞	Vetco .05e	7	91	23⅞	22⅝	23⅛+	¾
28¾	22⅞	VF Cp 1.10	8	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
11⅞	7⅛	Viacom Int	10	16	8¾	8½	8¾+	¼
7½	3⅞	Victor Comp		110	7⅝	7⅜	7½+	⅛
14⅞	12⅝	VaEPw 1.24	7	192	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
102¼	100¾	VaEP pf9.75		z160	102	102	102	
81½	72½	VE 72 pf7.72		z50	79	79	79 —	1
80	72¼	VaEP pf7.45		z10	76	76	76	
52	45½	VaEP pf4.80		z10	52	52	52 +	1
30¾	27⅞	VaEP pf2.90		15	30	29¾	30 +	⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Vornado Inc	7	37	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
18⅜	11⅛	VSI Corp .60	8	10	18¼	18⅛	18¼—	⅛
20	19⅝	VulcMat n1	8	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞—	⅛
		W						
48	42¼	WabR pf4.50		z20	47	46¾	47 +	1
26⅜	18⅛	Wachova .76	9	165	23⅛	22⅞	23 +	⅛
57⅛	39½	Wach pf2.20		2	50¼	50¼	50¼	
5⅛	2⅝	Wach Rlty		4	3½	3⅜	3½	
16½	12½	Walgreen 1	10	16	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	
33¼	28⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	9	130	31⅞	31⅜	31½—	¾
24⅞	18⅝	WallBus .60	10	3	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝—	¼
20	11½	WallMu .80a	7	5	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
10⅝	8	WardFd .47t	13	7	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
12½	8⅝	Warnaco .80		22	10½	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
30½	16⅛	Warn S 1.20	13	7	26⅜	26	26⅜+	⅝
38½	30⅝	WarnerL 1	16	541	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞—	⅛
20	18⅞	WashGs 1.88	10	18	19	18¾	19 +	⅛
31½	25¼	WasN pf2.50		2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
51	35	WrnC pf1.25		2	40	40	40 —	1½
88	63⅛	WrnC pf4.25		1	72	72	72	
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	10	1	8¾	8¾	8¾—	⅛
18⅞	12¾	WashStl 1	8	14	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
22½	19½	WasWat 1.60	8	21	20⅝	20½	20½	
9¾	6⅞	WasteM .05e	8	75	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	¼
35⅞	25	WatkinJ .32	14	5	29¼	29¼	29¼+	¼
8⅛	4⅞	WayGos .40	13	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7	4	Wean Unit	8	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
18¾	13⅞	Wea pf2.20k		28	17¾	17½	17¾	
9	5½	Weathrd .40	9	40	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	¼
7⅝	3⅝	Webb Del E	12	31	6¾	6½	6½—	⅛
26	19⅛	WeisMkt .72	9	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
22⅞	15⅝	WellFgo .96	8	187	22¼	22	22¼+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	WellFM .13e		13	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
25¼	21¾	WstctTr 1.80	9	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
56	47½	WtPP pf4.50		250	50½	50¼	50¼	
42⅝	35	WstPtPep 2	9	8	38	37¾	37¾—	⅛
11⅞	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	30	72	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	
23⅜	17¼	WnBnc 1.40	7	10	21½	21½	21½	
15⅛	11¾	WnNorA .40	4	11	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
13¾	6	Wn Pac Ind	8	57	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛+	⅜
18⅜	12¼	WnPubl .80b	6	18	17½	17½	17⅝—	¼
19⅞	15¾	WUnion 1.40	8	122	17⅞	17⅝	17¾—	¼
18⅛	13	WestgEl .97	6	652	15⅜	15	15¼	
48½	43½	Westg pf3.80		z200	48	48	48 +	1¼
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.50	12	100	44½	43⅞	44¼+	⅛
25⅛	16⅜	Weybrg 1.36	7	7	23¾	23¼	23¼—	⅜
49⅜	37	Weyerhr .80	31	400	47⅞	47⅜	47⅝+	¼
66¾	55¼	Weyr pf2.80		25	64¼	63¾	63⅞—	⅜
22⅞	18	WheelFr .60	10	57	19¾	19¼	19⅝+	⅜
23⅞	16⅝	WheelPit Stl		25	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞+	⅛
49	44¼	WhelPit pf 5		z60	48¾	48¼	48¾	
34¾	24¾	Whirlpol .80	14	x224	27⅞	26⅝	27⅝+	1¼
25½	18½	WhiteCons 1	5	139	21¼	20¾	20⅞—	¾
36¾	34¾	WhitC pfC 3		6	36	36	36	
9⅛	3¾	White Mot		120	5⅞	5	5⅛	
27¼	14⅛	Whiting 1.30	6	15	26	25¾	26 +	¾
6⅝	3	Whittaker	38	62	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Wickes .25r		63	12⅛	12⅛	12¼—	¼
29	21⅛	WillmsCos 1	6	616	22¼	21½	22⅛+	⅝
7⅛	5⅝	WilshrO .12e	8	38	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
41¾	38	WinnDx 1.44	14	17	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜—	⅜
9½	5⅛	Winnebago		73	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
30	24⅞	WiscElPw 2	10	57	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞—	⅝
104	99	WisE pf8.90		z10	101¼	101¼	101¼—	¾
90	84⅝	WisE pf7.75		z40	87	87	87	
19¾	17	WisGas 1.70	9	21	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
17⅞	16¾	WiscPL 1.52	7	24	17⅜	17¼	17¼+	⅛
18½	15⅝	WiscPS 1.38	8	17	16⅞	16¾	16⅞+	⅛
29½	20½	Witco 1.20	9	5	26	25¾	26	
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .07e	8	26	6	5¾	5⅞—	⅛
19½	13	Womelco .66	8	22	18½	18⅜	18½+	¼
10⅝	5½	WoodCp .05e	3	17	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
19½	13⅝	WoodPet .30	7	61	18⅝	18½	18¼+	¼
27⅞	21¼	Wolwth 1.20	7	126	22¾	22⅜	22⅜—	¼
39⅛	32	Wolw pf2.20		1	33¾	33¾	33¾—	¼
6⅞	4	World Airw	7	25	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
71⅞	64⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	9	154	70¼	68¾	70¼+	1¾
11¼	6¼	Wylain .60	17	20	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
6⅞	2⅝	Wyly Corp		17	4	3⅝	3⅞	
		X						
68⅜	48¾	XeroxCp 1	16	924	50⅝	50	50⅝+	⅛
11¼	7½	Xtra Inc	78	61	9½	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
		Y						
11⅜	6¼	Yates Ind		18	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅛
11⅜	9⅛	YngSDr .15j	59	16	9½	9¼	9⅜	
		Z						
25¼	17¾	ZaleCorp .80	7	182	18¾	18	18½	
14⅝	11⅛	Zapata .30b	4	122	14⅛	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Zayre Corp	9	11	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
40⅝	23⅝	ZenithRad 1	19	229	33⅝	33¼	33¼	
14⅝	9⅛	ZurnInd .40	10	32	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞—	⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 19

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10½	7	AAR Cp .30	17	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
2	1	Acme Haml		1	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Action .20e	6	2	6½	6½	6½	
12⅞	9⅝	AdobeOil .16	18	71	11½	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
7¾	4	A&EPlast P	5	7	6½	6⅜	6½	
2	1	Aegis Corp	8	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	AeroFlo .15e	4	5	7	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
3½	1⅝	Aeronca Inc		8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅞	6⅜	Affil Pub .48	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	After Six .16	5	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
3	1¼	AIC Photo		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅝	3	Aiken Ind	8	2	4	4	4	
16⅜	11⅝	Alan Wood		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	Alaska Airl	3	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅞	2⅝	AlbaWa .05e	6	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Alleghy Airl		116	6⅝	6	6¼+	⅛
26⅛	20⅝	AllegA pfC 3		12	24½	24¼	24¼—	¼
3⅞	1⅝	AllegA wtO		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
2½	1	AllegA wtN		19	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
7⅞	5½	AllianT .36e	3	1	6	6	6 +	⅛
2	1	AlldArt Ind		52	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
31	18⅝	AlldThr 1.48	7	1	29½	29½	29½—	¾
2⅛	1	Alpha Ind		1	1½	1½	1½	
2	11-16	Altec Corp	16	11	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
48½	43½	Alcoa pf3.75		z300	47¼	47¼	47¼—	¼
12⅞	7⅝	AMAX wt		32	11⅝	11½	11¼	
¾	1-16	AHessLL wt		100	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅝	2½	Am Agronics		4	3	3	3	
8½	6	AmBiltrt .50	6	11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
10⅝	7⅝	AmBusP .26	11	3	8	8	8 +	⅛
7¼	5	AControl .44	13	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
11¼	8	A GarPd .34	5	19	8¾	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅝	AmInt Pict	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	A Israel .11r	5	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅞	11	AMaizeA .40	4	40	11½	11¼	11½+	¼
15⅛	10⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	10	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	⅛
6½	3⅝	AmMot Inns		14	4½	4⅝	4⅞+	¼
2⅛	15-16	Am Plan Cp		10	1½	1⅜	1⅜+	¼
9	4⅝	A Precs .20a	6	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	A SafEq .11t	5	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15	10⅝	AmSci Ens	21	24	12⅞	12½	12¾+	¼
4⅛	2⅝	AmTec .05e	375	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	AmUtilS .72		7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
18⅛	7⅝	AMIC Cp	7	33	14½	13⅞	13⅞—	½
5½	3⅝	AndreR .28e	11	10	3½	3½	3½	
2⅝	2⅝	Anglo C .12e	8	7	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
7¼	3½	Anken .20	10	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
9	4⅝	Anthony .19t	5	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
3¼	1½	Applid Data	9	13	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
24½	17¾	Aquit Ca .30	17	4	22½	22¼	22¼—	⅜
6	4¾	ArzCol pf.48		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18½	11½	ArminCp .12	5	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15⅛	7⅝	Asamera .25	11	58	14	13¾	13⅞	
11¼	9	AshlOC .20a	10	36	11⅝	11	11⅝+	⅝
2¼	6⅝	Aspro .50a	6	5	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
6¼	3½	Atalanta	3	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
1½	¾	Atco Ind	100	3	1⅛	1	1	
1⅝	⅞	ATI Inc		5	1⅛	15-16	1⅛+	3-16
3⅝	½	Atl Richf wt		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
6¼	4⅝	Atlas CM B	11	39	5	5	5 +	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Atlas Cp wt		18	2¼	2¼	2¼	
16½	12⅝	AugatInc .15	18	3	14½	14½	14½	
15⅝	11⅝	Austral Oil	14	64	13⅞	13⅝	13¾+	⅜
11⅛	7	AutoTrn .70f	12	2	8	8	8	
5	2¼	Auto Bldg	32	1	3½	3½	3½	
9⅞	2⅝	Autmat Rad	10	4	8⅝	8½	8½	
9¼	5⅛	AutmSvc .30	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
44¼	37	AutoSw .88	14	1	41¾	41¾	41¾—	¼
16¾	11¼	AVC Cp .20e	3	52	12½	12	12⅜+	⅜
10⅛	4⅝	AVX Cp .12e	11	32	9¼	9	9 +	⅛
5⅞	3¼	Aydin Cp	11	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		B						
10	6	BaderMf .50	10	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
6⅛	4	BakerM .15t	10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13	9½	BaldorEl .20	6	21	9½	9⅜	9½	
6¼	5	BaldwS .32a		38	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
16½	12⅞	BanFd 1.15e		21	15⅝	15	15	
11⅛	6¼	BanstrCH Lt	15	245	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	½
5⅞	3⅝	Banner .06	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
5¼	2⅝	Barnes Eng		10	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
9	6⅝	Barnwl .05e	28	19	7½	7¼	7¼—	¼
9¼	4¼	BarryR .03e	7	3	6	6	6	
10	5⅝	BarryWr .40	6	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4¼	2½	Barth Sp .20	9	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Barwick ET		13	2⅝	2¼	2¼+	⅛
4	2	Bell Ind .08	6	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅞	6⅛	Berg Bruns	12	217	9⅛	8½	9⅛+	⅝
29⅞	13	Brg B pf1.15		39	16¾	16⅛	16¾+	½
4	1⅝	BernzOma		3	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
5	4	Bertea Corp	8	1	4½	4½	4½	
6⅜	3¾	BervenC .06		5	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
2¾	1⅝	Beverly Ent	22	52	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
14¼	9¼	Bic Pen .26	10	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
9¾	5¼	BigDad .20e	7	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
15⅞	11¼	BinnySm .72	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	¼
6¼	4½	Blessng .10e	8	1	6	6	6	
4½	2⅝	Blount .10e	6	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5¼	3⅝	Bluebird Inc	5	16	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
9¼	5¼	Bodin Ap .40	8	1	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
9⅞	6½	BoltBer .20		1	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
28⅛	15	BowVall .10	131	60	27⅝	27¼	27½+	⅛
14⅛	7¾	BradfdN .20	11	17	11⅛	11	11	
13¾	7½	BranifAr wt		2	11	11	11 +	⅜
13	11	Brascan A 1	3	76	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
18	nfilorvyr	300PM AMERICAN sheet		.9	hyc			
18⅞	14⅝	BrewerC .80	12	10	15	14⅝	16 +	
4⅛	2½	BroDart .nd	5	1	3¼	3¼	3¼+	
3⅜	2	Brody Seat		1	2½	2½	2½	
14⅝	9	BrooksP .28	5	2	11½	11⅜	11⅝+	
4⅝	2¼	BrownCo wt		7	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	
15¼	12	BrnF B .32b	8	10	12½	12½	12½—	
5	4⅝	BrwnF pf.40		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
2⅜	1½	BTU Eng		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	
3	2	Boehler Cp	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	
16½	12⅝	Bondy 1.08	9	1	15¾	15¾	15¾—	
5⅝	3½	Burgess Ind	7	24	4½	4½	4½—	
12	9	BurnsInt .60	7	17	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	
15⅞	8	ButlerInt .50	5	15	13	12¾	12¾—	
30⅝	18⅝	Buttes G Oil	6	50	21⅝	20¾	21 +	
		C						
16¾	12⅛	Caldor .25	8	12	15⅝	15½	15½+	
6¼	3⅝	Calcomp		6	4½	4½	4½	
5	2⅝	Cal Life Cp	5	4	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	
8¾	7	Camco Inc	8	5	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
4 13-16	3 5-16	CaChbA .25e		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4	10⅝	Campin .40b	4	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	
4 3-16	2⅝	CdnExp GO	1	50	4 3-16	4 1-16	4 1-16—	
7⅝	4⅝	Cdn Homstd	21	63	7¼	7	7¼+	
9	5⅝	CdnHydr .25	7	5	9¼	9	9¼+	
16⅝	14⅛	CdnPA 1.50	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
6	3 15-16	CdnMarc .20	9	24	6	5⅝	6 +	
8⅞	5¼	Cdn Merrill	28	48	9⅝	7¾	8¼+	
13½	9⅝	CdnOcc .50e	8	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	
47⅞	39⅝	Cdn SuprOil	11	21	46¾	46¼	46⅝—	
3¼	1	Capehart Cp		14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4	2⅝	CapitlFd .16		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	
26½	17¾	Carbon .80e	6	64	25⅝	24¾	24¾—	
8⅝	5¼	Caressa .30	6	12	7	6⅞	6⅞+	
75	64	Carnat 1.40	14	47	70	69⅝	69⅝	
13⅞	11¾	CaroPipl 1	7	2	12½	12⅜	12½+	
5⅞	2	Carrols Dev		10	4⅛	4	4	
2⅝	1½	Castleton In	9	12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	
12½	8¾	Cavitrn .10e	8	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	
2⅛	⅞	CelluCraft	7	1	1¼	1¼	1¼+	
5⅞	4¼	CentSec .35e		13	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
3¼	2¼	Century Fac	8	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
20⅞	18⅞	CerM pf2.25		18	20⅞	20¼	20¼ +	
2⅝	1⅝	Certified Cp		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅝	⅝	Certron Cp		6	10-16	13-16	13-16+	
2¾	1¼	Cetec Corp	12	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	
5⅝	3⅞	ChadMill .40	8	4	5¼	5	5	
6⅝	3⅝	Champ Hom		68	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
6½	3½	Charlr Med	6	3	5⅛	5	5	
9⅝	6¼	CHB Food	4	4	7¼	7¼	7¼—	
7	4⅝	CHC Cp .30t	3	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	

(Continued on next page.)

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	99.80	100.49	105.60	97.40
Brussels	130.69	130.79	135.02	120.43
Frankfurt	145.41	146.91	159.66	144.46
London 30	410.50	405.20	420.50	381.60
London 500	181.11	179.23	183.00	161.71
Milan	74.15	73.19	91.17	72.33
Paris	97.20	97.20	112.10	97.10
Sydney	467.38	466.13	472.81	444.73
Tokyo (n)	338.47	338.00	344.51	326.83
Tokyo (o)	4,587.80	4,573.29	4,694.25	4,403.06
Zurich	294.10	292.30	304.00	287.30

(n) new. (o) old.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 19.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.93	*.61½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.93¼	*.62¾
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.38	.36
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	212	200
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	84-85	81-83
Lead, spot, lb.	23	22¾
Copper elec., lb.	70⅝	63½-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.7279	3.41¼
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.405	4.65
Gold N.Y., oz.	126.80	168.50
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	812.4	795.2

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

May 19, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	14.15	14.20	14.01	14.08	14.02
Sep	14.35	14.40	14.22	14.32	14.23
Oct	14.43	14.50	14.31	14.39	14.32
Mar	14.22	14.30	14.19	14.23	14.18
May	14.14	14.22	14.10	14.14	14.10
Jul	14.10	14.12	14.09	14.11	14.08
Sep	14.07	14.15	14.07	14.13	14.06
Oct	14.05	14.10	14.05	14.10	14.02

Sales: 3,757.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

Jul	172.5	172.5	172.5	B172.0	170.7
Dec	171.3	171.3	171.3	B169.5	169.5
Mar	172.3	172.3	172.3	B169.5	

Sales: 3.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

May	85.15	86.00	85.10	84.75S	83.90
Jul	81.60	82.50	81.40	81.90S	80.50
Sep	75.75	77.75	76.70	77.10S	75.71
Dec	71.25	72.10	71.25	71.60S	70.25
Mar	68.60	69.25	68.50	68.60S	67.53
May	67.20	67.20	66.70	66.80S	65.80
Jul	65.40	65.40	65.10	65.10S	64.10
Sep	63.50	63.65	63.30	63.40S	62.40

Sales: 939.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

May	68.00	68.00	67.50	67.10S	68.50
Jun	68.30	68.30	67.90	67.30S	68.70
Jul	68.80	68.90	67.70	67.70S	69.10
Sep	69.70	69.80	68.60	68.60S	70.00
Dec	60.80	60.90	69.70	69.80S	71.10
Jan	71.30	71.30	70.10	70.20S	71.50
Mar	71.80	71.90	70.80	70.90S	72.10
May	72.40	72.40	71.50	71.50S	72.60

Sales estimated: 6,950.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	5.20	5.24	5.13	5.24	5.20
Mar	6.15	6.25	6.14	6.25	6.21
May	7.98	8.08	7.92	8.07	8.03

Sales: 530.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

May	439.00	439.70	436.00	438.00S	439.40
Jul	444.00	444.00	433.80	440.50S	442.00
Sep	448.50	448.50	442.50	445.20S	446.60
Dec	456.50	456.50	451.00	453.20S	454.60
Jan	457.80	458.50	454.00	456.00S	457.30
Mar	463.00	464.40	463.00	461.70S	463.00
May	469.00	469.00	465.00	467.40S	468.60
Jul	476.40	476.40	472.00	473.20S	474.40
Sep	480.20	480.20	479.40	479.10S	480.20

Sales estimated: 6,280.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Jul	59.60	59.75	59.50	59.50	B59.45
Sep	60.90	60.90	60.35	60.40	60.45
Nov	61.25	61.25	61.20	B61.15	B61.15
Jan	62.25	62.25	61.90	61.90	B61.95
Mar	63.00	63.00	62.95	B62.90	B62.90
May	64.25	64.25	64.25	B63.90	B63.90

Sales: 100.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Jul	64.35	65.60	63.90	65.50	64.12
Oct	64.50	66.00	64.11	65.60	64.29
Dec	63.70	64.45	63.10	64.30	63.53
Mar	64.15	64.65	63.50	B64.70	63.90
May	64.45	64.45	64.45	B64.90	64.10
Jul	64.75	64.75	64.75	B65.00	64.20
Oct	63.25	63.25	63.25	B64.70	63.00

Sales: 4,350.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jun	127.40	127.50	126.00	126.00S	127.80
Aug	128.10	128.10	126.00	126.60S	128.50
Oct	129.00	129.00	128.00	127.60S	129.50

Dec	130.30	130.30	128.50	128.60S	130.50
Feb	131.40	131.40	130.30	129.70S	131.60
Apr	132.60	132.60	131.20	130.80S	132.80
Jun	133.10	133.30	133.16	132.00S	134.00
Jun	133.10	133.30	133.10	132.00S	134.00
Aug	135.10	135.20	128.00	133.20S	135.30

Sales estimated: 3,179.

CHICAGO FUTURES

May 19, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	3.44½	3.44½	3.40½	3.42¼	3.45½
Jul	3.50	3.50	3.45	3.47	3.49½
Sep	3.58	3.58	3.53	3.55¼	3.58
Dec	3.67	3.68	3.63	3.67	3.69
Mar	3.79	3.79	3.74	3.77½	3.79½

CORN (5,000 bu)

May	2.89½	2.89½	2.83½	2.83½	2.90¼
Jul	2.83	2.83½	2.81¾	2.82	2.83¼
Sep	2.73	2.73½	2.71¾	2.72	2.73¼
Dec	2.66	2.66½	2.64¾	2.65	2.66¼
Mar	2.73½	2.74	2.73	2.73	2.74¼
May	2.78¼	2.78¼	2.77	2.77	2.78¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

May	5.29¼	5.30	5.23	5.26	5.29½
Jul	5.32½	5.39	5.27	5.35½	5.32
Aug	5.33	5.42	5.30	5.38	5.35½
Sep	5.36½	5.44½	5.32½	5.41	5.39½
Nov	5.42	5.49	5.37¾	5.45	5.43¾
Jan	5.49	5.54½	5.44	5.52½	5.51½
Mar	5.54½	5.60	5.50	5.58	5.56½
May	5.59¼	5.64½	5.55	5.62¼	5.61½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

May	15.75	15.75	15.63	15.63	15.77
Jul	15.89	15.92	15.77	15.86	15.90
Aug	15.98	16.04	15.89	15.97	16.01
Sep	16.08	16.12	16.02	16.07	16.13
Oct	16.18	16.22	16.12	16.18	16.22
Dec	16.35	16.43	16.32	16.42	16.40
Jan	16.45	16.50	16.42	16.50	16.50
Mar	16.60	16.63	16.57	16.62	16.61
May	16.73	16.76	16.71	16.76	16.74

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

May	156.70	157.00	155.50	156.00	157.50
Jul	159.00	163.80	157.80	163.50	159.90
Aug	159.50	163.50	158.20	163.30	160.70
Sep	159.60	163.50	158.20	163.00	160.40
Oct	159.50	162.50	158.50	162.50	160.20
Dec	160.00	162.00	158.50	161.50	160.50
Jan	160.70	163.00	159.30	162.00	161.40
Mar	161.50	163.00	160.80	163.00	162.00
May	162.70	165.00	162.00	163.00	163.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

May	——	——	——	438.50	443.00
Jun	443.00	444.00	436.00	439.50	443.40
Aug	446.50	446.50	438.50	442.00	447.00
Oct	451.00	451.00	445.00	446.00	453.00
Dec	457.00	457.00	450.50	452.00	458.50
Feb	461.50	461.50	457.50	457.50	464.00
Apr	468.50	468.50	462.00	463.50	470.30
Jun	472.00	473.00	469.00	469.50	476.30
Aug	479.10	479.10	475.00	475.50	482.30
Oct	485.10	485.50	481.00	481.50	488.30

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

new Jun	42.45	42.45	41.77	42.15	42.30
Aug	43.90	44.15	43.50	43.95	43.75
Oct	44.25	44.65	43.90	44.35	44.25
Dec	44.60	44.95	44.40	44.70	b44.55
Feb	44.50	44.90	44.50	44.75	44.50
Apr	45.00	45.02	44.80	b44.95	44.75

Sales: June 4536; Aug. 4896; Oct 1374; Dec 419; Feb 72; April 12.
Open interest: June 11723; Aug 14346; Oct 5243; Dec 2649; Feb 1047; April 170.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Jun	48.95	49.30	48.30	48.42	48.90
Jul	48.10	48.40	47.25	47.55	48.10
Aug	44.65	45.00	43.95	44.10	44.45
Oct	41.80	42.07	41.40	41.55	41.77
Dec	41.15	41.35	40.95	a41.05	b41.50
Feb	40.85	40.90	40.75	a40.75	b40.95
Apr	39.95	40.00	39.65	a39.65	b39.90
Jun	——	——	——	b41.20	b41.15
Jul	——	——	——	n40.90	b40.90

Sales: June 2023; July 2474; Aug 791; Oct 170; Dec 62; Feb 10; April 3; June 0; July 0.
Open interest: June 3687; July 4091; Aug 2523; Oct 1259; Dec 802; Feb 284; April 153; June 33; July 12.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

May	48.65	49.75	48.10	49.75	50.00
Jun	48.25	48.25	46.75	47.15	48.45
Jul	48.55	48.55	48.00	48.00	48.85
Aug	——	——	——	n50.00	n50.00
Sep	53.00	53.00	51.90	52.05	53.15
Nov	53.50	53.50	53.05	53.05	53.50
Dec	55.85	55.85	55.10	b55.25	a55.80

Sales: May 16; June 196; Jul 15; Aug 0; Sep 108; Nov 5; Dec 20.
Open interest: May 28; June 751; Jul 91; Aug 6; Sep 719; Nov 105; Dec 395.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

May	72.10	72.90	71.35	72.00
Jul.	71.50	72.40	70.45	71.10
Aug	69.50	70.15	68.40	68.80
Feb	61.10	61.40	60.05	60.30
Mar	60.90	61.00	59.75	a59.75
May	61.00	61.00	59.75	a59.25

Sales: May 70; July 4956; Aug 975; 195; March 18; May 2.
Open interest: May 248; July 5900; 2232; Feb 846; March 285; May 66.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jun	127.50	127.60	126.00	126.00
Sep	128.60	128.60	126.80	126.80
Dec	130.30	130.30	127.90	128.30
Mar	132.00	132.00	130.40	130.40
Jun	134.70	134.70	132.30	132.40
Sep	135.50	135.70	134.30	134.00

Sales: June 1310; Sep 710; Dec; March 50; June 10; Sep 10.

London Commodities

May 19, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Prev.
SUGAR				
Aug	192	187.50	190.70-191	190
Oct	194.50	190	193.20-193.45	192.30
Dec	194.75	190.25	193.60-193.70	192.45
Mar	192.75	189.75	192.25-192.30	191.50
May	192.50	189.50	192 -192.70	191
Aug	192	189.50	191.85-191.65	190.30
Oct	192	189.50	191.50-191.75	190.45
Lots: 2,986.				
COCOA				
May	1075	1049	1071 -1072	1050
Jul	1047	1020	1045 -1045.50	1026.50
Sep	989	960	986 - 986.50	968
Dec	924	999	921 - 922	904
Mar	902	881	898.50- 899	882
May	878	866	877 - 880	861
Jul	856	845	860 - 865	846
Lots: 3,111.				
COFFEE				
May	1360	1355	1357 -1365	1355
Jul	1403	1370	1374 -1376	1375
Sep	1403	1370	1378 -1379	1379
Nov	1392	1366	1365 -1367	1374
Jan	1382	1363	1361 -1363	1366
Mar.	1375	1356	1356 -1360	1363
May	1380	1359	1356 -1358	1365
Lots: 2,147.				

London Metals Mark

May 19, 1976

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Prev Bid
Copper wire bars: spot	817.50-	813.50	826
3 months	839 -	839.50	853
Cathodes: spot	805 -	804	819
3 months	830 -	832	846
Tin: spot	4,087 -	4,093 -	4,065
3months	4,190 -	4,195	4,180
Lead: spot	252.50-	253	258
3 months	262.50-	263	258.50-
Zinc: spot	413 -	413.50	416.70-
3 months	428 -	428.50	431.50-
Silver: spot	243.10-	243.30	244
3 months	249 -	249.10	250.30-

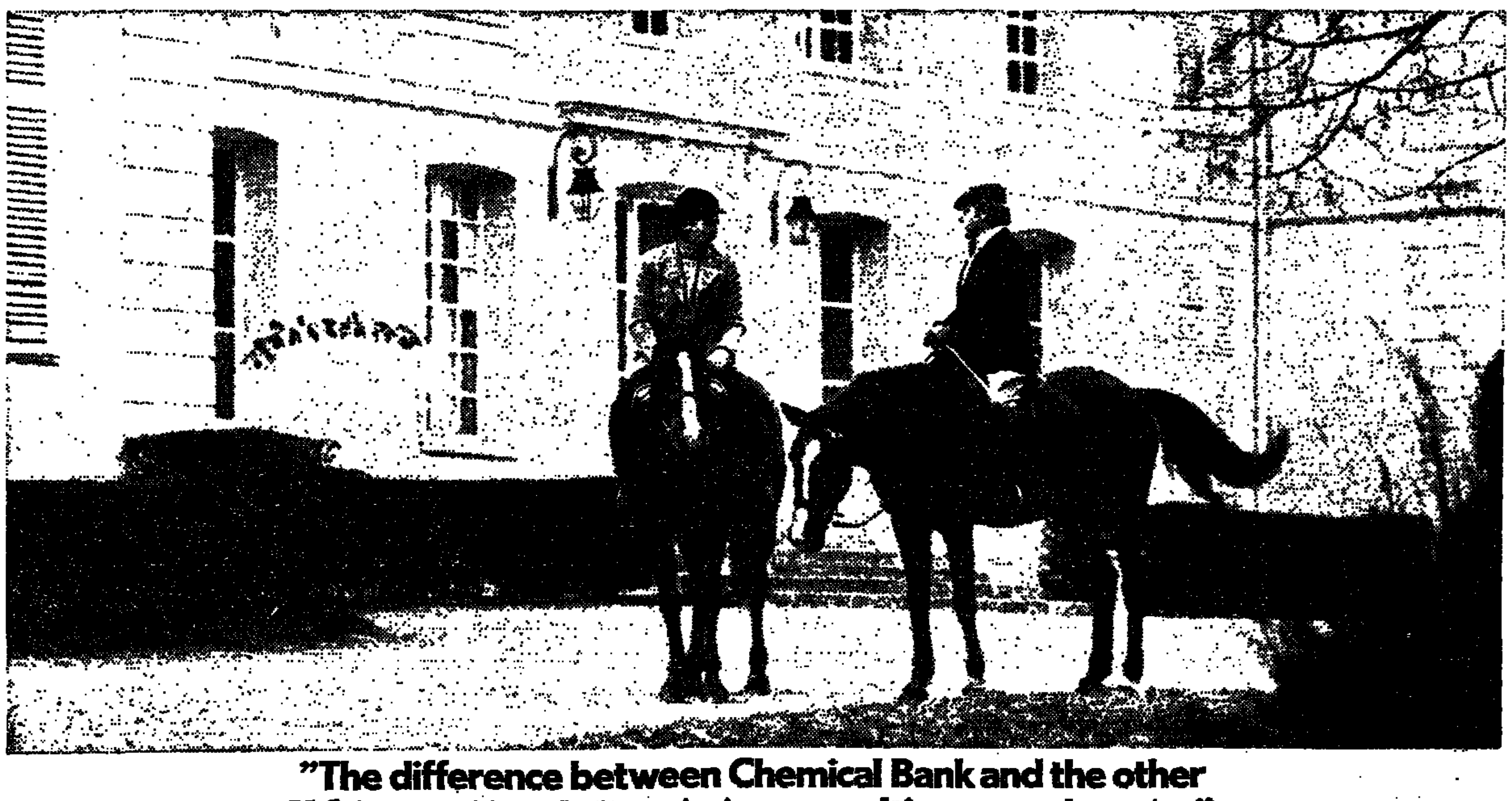
Paris Commodities

May 19, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)
SUGAR			
Jul	1,595	1,592	1,595-1,600
Aug	1,635	1,615	1,615-1,625
Oct	1,725	1,690	1,707-1,715
Nov	—	—	— -1,700
Dec	—	—	1,670-1,690
Jan	—	—	1,650-1,670
Mar	1,668	1,660	1,664-1,667
May	—	—	1,665-1,670
Jul	—	—	1,665-1,670
Lots: 195.			
COCOA			
May	890	—	870- 905
Jul	—	—	860- 920
Sep	870	857	868- 869
Dec	786	766	776- 780
Mar	760	755	755- 765
May	—	—	740- 760
Lots: 212.			



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BALANCE SHEET 1975

On the 29th April, 1976, the annual meeting of the board of Banco di Sicilia approved the accounts for the 1975 financial year, that showed a net profit of Lire 2,059 million after depreciation and provisions for Lire 25,766 million of which Lire 14,292 million represent funds to cover the risk of losses.

The chairman, Dr. Ciro de Martino, reviewed the results of the activity of the banking section and of the special sections for industrial, mortgage, mining, farming, fishing and public works credit. These results are summarized by the increases of over Lire 700 billion in the total funds managed and of Lire 410 billion in loans and advances at short, medium and long term.

The organization in Italy was expanded with new branches in Perugia and Verona, which will be followed during the current year by further openings in Novi Ligure and Sesto San Giovanni. The organization abroad had the addition of a representative office in Abu Dhabi and one in Tokyo (the latter jointly owned with the other public credit institutions forming the "Intesa" agreement). It is also forthcoming the opening of a representative office in Budapest and a branch in New York.

FROM THE BALANCE SHEET AT 31st DECEMBER, 1975

Funds managed	Lire 5,008	billion
Lending by the banking section	" 2,090	"
Lending by the special sections	" 1,388	"
Investments in stocks and shares	" 1,109	"
Engagements and contingent liabilities	" 455	"

Banco di Sicilia

Public Credit Institution
Head Office in Palermo, Italy.
Capital funds: Lire 150,815,294,207.

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 19

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	15⅞	ChiRivt 1.6	10	1	20	20	20	—¼
	8¼	Chieftn Dev	27	10	11⅝	11½	11½	
	13⅛	Child World	9	7	15½	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
	1¾	Christian Co	7	39	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—⅛
	1⅞	Cinerama		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
	5⅛	Circle K .32	6	18	6	6	6	
	7¼	CityGsFl .48	5	8	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
	9⅞	CK Pet .16e	11	9	17¼	16¾	16⅞	—¼
	6⅞	Clarkson .16	6	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
	2½	CMI Corp	5	93	3⅛	2⅞	3	
	⅛	CMI Inv wt		39				
	22⅞	Coachm .20e	8	71	28¼	27½	28¼	+⅛
	3¾	CoffMat .15r	13	6	4	4	4	—⅛
	8⅝	ColeNat .60	8	19	11¾	11½	11⅝	—¼
	12⅞	Coleman .32	15	35	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	
	3⅞	ColwellC .28	9	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
	13	CombE .05r	10	16	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
	35¼	Cominco 2e	10	6	40	39	40	+⅞
	2⅛	Com Grp .14	4	31	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
	9⅛	ComAll .30a	6	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
	6⅝	CoPsvcC .20	6	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	16⅝	ComPS 1.62	8	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
	4	Compo Ind		1	6	6	6	—⅛
	1⅛	CompuDyn	7	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	⅝	Comput Inv	62	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
	6⅛	Conchem .40	8	12	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
	4¼	Concrd Fab	3	14	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
	5⅛	Condec Crp	3	13	8⅜	8½	8½	
	2⅛	Conrov .05c	17	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
	6¼	Con Oil Gas	11	147	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	+¼
	7⅛	Cons Ref .60	11	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	3½	Consyne Cp	14	17	9	8¾	9	+¼
	⅜	Cont Mater		17	1	1	1	
	5⅝	Cook El .40	8	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	
	14⅞	Cook Ind .40	8	3	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
	11⅝	CookPV .40	5	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
	2½	Cooper Jar		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	2⅞	Cordon Intl	14	11	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
	9	Core Labs	9	7	14¾	14¼	14⅜	
	11⅝	Corenco .80		1	12	12	12	
	19¾	CorrBlk 1.20	10	27	24⅝	24⅛	24½	
	1⅛	Cott Corp	6	5	2½	2⅜	2½	
	13	CorCbl Com	17	2	14½	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
	8¼	Craig .20	6	25	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	—⅜
	12	Crompton	15	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+¼
	15½	CwnCPt .60r	3	7	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
	4	Crown In .20	8	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	6¼	CRS Des .12	5	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
	5¼	CruicR .55e	9	65	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
	7⅜	CrystlO .40e		7	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
	6⅝	Cubic Cp .22	7	18	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
		D						
	3⅝	Damon Cre	6	1	4	4	4	
	3⅛	Damson Oil	20	265	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+⅛
	12¾	Daniel .18b	8	15	20¼	20	20¼	+¼
	32¼	Data Dcumt	6	3	35¾	35½	35½	—½
	4⅝	Dataprod	11	195	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
	5½	DayMin .10e		8	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
	⅜	DCL Inc	5	10	13-16	¾	¾	
	9⅝	Del Labs .28	7	5	12½	12½	12½	
	7-16	DeltaCp Am		12	11-16	11-16	11-16	
	7	Den Tel Ez	8	6	8	7¾	7¾	—⅛
	3⅝	Dev Cp Am	10	7	5¾	5½	5½	—⅛
	4½	Digicon Inc	5	38	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
	11-16	Diodes Inc		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1⅝	DisFab .05e	7	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
	11¾	Diversey .56	7	11	13½	13	13	+⅛
	6¾	Dixilyn .30b	4	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	32	Dome Petri	10	314	43⅝	41¾	43⅝	+¾
	20	Domtar 1.60	17	1	25	25	25	—⅛
	16	DrexUtl 1.20		4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
	6¼	Driver Harr		1	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
	1 5-16	Dunlop .06e	6	51	11-16	1⅝	1⅝	—1-16
	17	DuplxPd .80	5	8	17¾	17½	17¼	
	5⅞	Dur Tst .25b	8	20	7⅞	7	7⅞	+⅛
	2⅝	Dynictn .06e	10	26	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
	3⅝	DynAmer	8	17	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
	5⅝	Dynell .14t	30	73	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+⅞
		E						
	1	Eagle Cloth		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
	6⅝	ErlScheb .40	12	41	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
	13⅝	EarthRes 1	6	23	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
	20¼	EasonO .10r	17	40	34	32¼	33⅞	+1¾
	6	Ecodyne	7	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
	22½	Edgiton .50r	6	18	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+⅞
	2¼	Edmos Cp		34	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
	7⅛	EDO Corp	9	5	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
	9⅝	Edwrds .40s	5	9	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
	3¼	EgenM .20a	7	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
	4⅞	EnrmhPl .16	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
	4¾	ElcorCh .02e	9	21	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
	4½	El Hose .30r	14	7	6	5¾	5¾	—⅛
	1⅝	ElAudD .21t		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	9½	Electrog .80	6	11	11⅝	11⅛	11½	—⅛
	1⅛	Elect Assist	7	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
	7⅛	ElecEng .36	6	1	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
	1¼	Elect Resch		4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	15	5	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
	10⅝	ELT .03e	11	29	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
	6½	ErnstEC .56	5	12	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
	1⅛	Ero Ind	23	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
	4⅞	Espey Mfg	13	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	—⅛
	6⅝	EssexCh .24	6	1	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
	2	Etz Lav .09e	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
	7¾	EvanAr .10r	7	1	8	8	8	—⅛
	3½	Execuin .23t	22	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
		F						
	4	Fab Ind .10e	5	19	6	6	6	
	6⅝	Fabien .40	40	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
	9¼	FabriCtr .12	7	17	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
	28⅝	FalconS .80	6	45	45	44⅝	44⅝	—⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅞	4⅞	FamDolr .16	9	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
12⅛	8⅞	FannyF .42t	6	1	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
2⅞	1¼	Fash Fabric		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
5½	2	FDI Inc .01e		21	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
13⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	9	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5⅛	4⅛	Fed Resrces		29	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
11¾	8	Felmnt .12e	44	28	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
3½	1¼	Fibrebrd wt		7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Fidelco Gth		19	3⅝	3½	3¾	
10½	5¼	Filmwy .25t	8	17	8⅞	8¾	8⅝	—⅛
7⅞	5½	FinGen .36b	7	15	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
1½	½	Fst Rlty Inv		1	1	1	1	—⅛
8⅛	5⅞	FstSLSh .12		4	7⅜	7½	7½	
4⅛	2½	Fstmrk .06i		3	2¾	2¾	2¾	—⅛
17	9¾	FischrP .48t	6	8	14¼	14	14	—⅛
15⅞	13½	FitchbG 1.38	6	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
6⅞	2½	Flagstaff	6	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
20½	15⅛	Flight Safty	9	9	19⅛	19½	19½	—⅛
1¾	11-16	Flock Ind		53	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	1⅞	Fla Capital	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅞	2⅝	FlaRck .10e	50	10	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
16⅝	9⅞	Flowers .36	7	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
35¼	27¼	FlukeJ .72t	11	2	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+⅛
20	13¼	Fly Dis Oil	7	42	19½	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
9⅝	7⅛	FooteM .25e	10	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
32	28	Footc pf2.20		4	31	31	31	
3T		Franklin Rl		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
14½	10	Frantz .80	6	2	14	14	14	—⅛
22	17½	Fresnillo .40	7	7	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
5½	3½	Friedm .24b	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3	1⅛	Friend Frst	11	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	8⅛	Frigitmp .55t	7	35	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
17⅛	12½	Frigitronic	22	3	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
8	5⅛	Frontier Air	7	7	7	7	7	+⅛
3¼	1¼	FrontAir wt		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		G						
11¼	5⅝	Gabriel .30	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7½	4	Galaxy Car	9	12	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
11⅝	7	Garan .44s	6	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2¼	Garcia Corp		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Garland Cp		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Gaynor Staf		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
38½	25⅞	Gearhart .48	9	29	38¾	37⅛	38⅛	+1⅛
23½	13¼	Gen Ed Svc	13	z150	21⅛	21	21⅛	
2⅛	1⅝	Gen Employ		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4¼	1¼	G Housewar	7	11	3⅛	3	3⅛	
2¼	1⅛	Gen Recrat		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1¼	⅜	Gen Resrcs		2	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
3¼	1½	Genge Inc	8	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2	1¼	Genisco Tch	8	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Geon Ind		16	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
4¼	2⅝	Gerber Sci		8	3½	3⅝	3½	+⅛
17⅛	14¼	GiantFd 1a	5	8	16¾	16¾	16¾	+¼
8⅝	6⅝	GiantYel .40	221	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
4	1¼	GIT Ind	3	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	2½	Gladding Cp		38	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅝	2½	Glasrock Pr	44	3	4	4	4	+⅛
13½	6⅞	GlenDis .23t	6	3	10	10	10	
15½	10⅞	Globelnd .50	5	10	14	13¾	13¾	—⅛
15	9½	Glosser .30	6	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
14⅝	8¼	Gloucstr En	5	2	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
7	4¼	Glover .10e	14	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
11	4⅞	GoldnW .16e	9	3	9¾	9½	9½	—¼
1⅜	⅜	Goldfield Cp		99	15-16	⅞	⅞	
8⅝	3⅝	Goodrich wt		165	8⅛	8	8⅛	—⅛
6	3¼	GorinSt .10e	4	3	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
19½	15	GormR .70b	8	6	18½	18¼	18½	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	Gouldinc wt		50	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅞	3	GouldT .42e		4	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
9	6⅛	GrandAu .20	7	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
11¾	6⅝	GrandCt .30	6	16	11	10¾	10¾	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Gt Am Ind	4	25	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
3¼	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		129	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
37¾	28⅞	Gt Lk Ch .24	16	322	32⅝	32	32	—¾
6⅝	2⅝	Greenman	7	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
6½	4⅝	GreerHy .12	4	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
7¼	4⅝	GREIT .40	6	10	6½	6¼	6½	+¼
7⅝	3½	Greyhd C	32	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅛	5	GRI Cp .40	24	2	6	6	6	
8¼	6⅝	Grow C .22b	10	14	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
1⅛	1⅛	GSC En .42c	16	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	⅜	GTI Corp		23	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
		H						
1⅝	¼	Halco Prod		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10¼	6⅝	HallsMot .50	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
5⅛	3	HampD .15e	4	17	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	
8⅞	3⅞	Hampin Ind	4	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
12¼	8⅛	HanvrSh .60	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
21⅝	17	Harland .32	11	13	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
27	14¼	Harmn .38b	6	48	21½	20¼	21½	+½
14⅝	10⅝	HartzM .15e	11	19	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
1¼	⅜	Harvey Grp	74	13	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
7⅝	5⅝	Health Chm	8	8	6	5⅞	6	
3⅛	1⅛	Heinick .05e	8	13	2⅛	2	2	
2¼	1	Helmm Mfg		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
15½	8¼	Her Mal .72	5	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
4¼	3	HiG Inc .15t	5	3	3	3	3	
6⅞	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	7	3	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
3¼	2	Holly Corp	4	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
20	16¾	HormelG 1	6	4	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
7½	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		3	6	5¾	5¾	
8¼	5⅜	HospM .55e	8	1	6½	6½	6½	—⅛
11⅞	7⅝	Hosp Mtr In	100	3	8	8	8	
14	11¼	Hotelin 1.40	9	4	13½	13	13⅛	—⅛
8⅞	4⅝	HousRon .30	6	10	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
7¾	4⅝	House VI .32	7	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
62¼	32⅝	HouOilM .80	28	455	60¾	59⅝	60⅛	+⅛
22½	20¼	HowelC .20e	9	3	20	20	20	—⅛
7⅝	3¼	Howell .05e	3	16	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
37¼	27½	HubellA 1.40	10	20	33	32½	33	+⅛
37	28⅝	HubellB 1.40	10	5	33½	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
5⅝	4	HuckMfg .20	18	5	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
9⅝	6	Huffman .40		21	9⅝	9	9⅛	+⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23⅝	17¾	HuskyO .80	6	14	21¾	21½	21½	+⅛
5⅞	3¼	Hycel Inc	22	33	4⅞	4¼	4¼	—⅛
		I						
8	6¾	ImpCh .22e	7	1	7	7	7	
3½	1⅛	Imper Ind		26	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
26⅝	22¼	ImpOil A .80	13	273	26⅛	25¼	25⅝	+⅞
20½	9	Inceterm A	11	11	12	11½	11⅝	+⅛
47	41	IndplPL pf4		z10	46	46	46	+2
3½	1⅝	Inolex Corp		11	2½	2¼	2¼	
5¾	3½	Instron .20		4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—⅛
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		183	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Integri Res	6	2	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
5	2¼	Intrmedco	7	10	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
12⅞	5⅛	IntlAlum .30	6	7	10	10	10	
2	1⅜	Intl Banknot	5	22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23	15½	Int Cour .24	12	10	16	16	16	
3⅛	1⅝	Int Foodsvc	53	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	InFuneral S	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Int Proteins		5	2	2	2	
7⅝	4⅞	IntSeaw .10e	3	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4¼	1⅛	Int Stretch		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
36	26½	IntSyCon .25	8	148	29⅞	28½	29⅞	+⅛
13⅞	9⅞	Interpool	6	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11½	5	Interway Cp		1	8½	8½	8½	
14⅝	9¼	InvDivers A	8	3	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
3⅞	2⅝	InvDivers B	6	47	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
5⅛	3¼	InvestRlt Tr		3	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
17⅞	13	Ionics Inc	13	1	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
9¾	6⅞	IroqBrd .16		11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
15	14⅞	IroqBrnd pf		1	15	15	15	+⅛
6½	2⅝	Irvinind .16t	5	4	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
4¼	3½	ISC Finl .30	15	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+⅛
1⅛	¼	ITI Corp		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
		J - K						
11⅞	7⅞	Jaclyn .36b	4	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
8½	4½	Jamswy .11t	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
13⅛	8½	Joannot .20b	5	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
20⅝	14⅝	John Pd .30	10	7	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+⅛
8⅝	3⅞	K Tetln .15e	11	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
14⅛	8	Kaisrind .26	8	419	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
8⅞	5⅞	KaneMill wt		4	8⅝	8½	8½	+⅛
54½	45	KnGE pf4.50		z10	51	51	51	+1
7⅝	6	KapokT .26t	11	11	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	—⅛
3⅛	2⅝	KayCp .07e	8	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
6⅞	4¼	KenwinS .24	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Ketchm .10r	5	7	6⅛	5¾	5¾	—⅛
28¼	12⅞	Kewanee .60	8	108	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
9	5⅝	Keystlng .30	5	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4	¾	Kidde wt		2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+⅛
2	1½	Kin Ark Crp	16	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	1⅛	King Opticl		5	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Kingstip .20	5	2	7½	7	7½	
21¼	19⅝	Kirbyln 22c	5	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	
10¾	4⅛	Kleinerts		2	9½	9½	9½	
20	10½	KnickT .05e	7	27	19⅝	19	19¼	+⅛
15⅞	9½	KuhnStr .15	6	11	13¼	13	13	—⅛
		L						
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	6	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
11⅞	7	LafyRad .26	8	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2¼	1¾	Lake Shore	4	22	3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	—1-16
6⅞	3⅝	LaMaur .20	9	1	6	6	6	
2⅛	1⅝	Lee Natl		1	2	2	2	
5⅝	3½	Lee Pharm		1	4	4	4	—⅛
6⅝	3	Lehigh Pres	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4	1¼	Leisure Tec		5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
7¼	4	Lightolr .08e	8	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
7⅛	4	Lilli Ann .22	8	2	6	6	6	
4⅝	2⅛	Lincoln Am	19	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Lloyds Elec		3	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
3	1¾	Lodges .08e	5	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
19¾	15⅝	Lohmn .80e	8	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
8⅞	4⅞	LoewThs wt		235	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
12⅞	9	LaGenSv .74	5	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	
23⅝	19⅝	LouisCe 1.20	7	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
2¼	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4½	1	Lynch Corp		22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
		M						
1¼	⅝	Macrod Ind		68	15-16	⅞	⅞	
15⅝	13¼	Ma PbS 1.32	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Mamm Mrt		26	3⅛	3½	3½	—⅛
4⅝	3⅝	ManhLfe .24	9	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5½	4	MansfT .07r	64	14	4½	4½	4½	
2	1 3-16	Marinduq B	46	17	1⅛	1 5-16	1⅜	
24½	18	MarkCtl .28	5	9	20⅝	20	20	—⅛
6	3⅝	Marshall Fd		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
8¼	4¾	Marshal Ind	6	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	
32¼	21	MartPr .30e	7	38	24½	24½	24⅞	+¼
10½	6⅝	Masind .40s	5	12	8¾	8½	8½	—⅛
37⅛	23⅝	Masnelln .30	6	2	30	30	30	—⅛
9⅞	4¾	MaterRe .20	21	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	—⅛
7⅝	4	MaulBro .12	8	5	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
5⅝	3⅝	McCulO .21t	22	99	4⅛	4	4	
19	13¼	McDonh .70	5	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
13⅛	6½	McIntsh .50	6	10	12	12	12	
2⅞	1⅝	MDC Corp	6	1	2½	2½	2½	
8	5⅝	Medalst .40b	6	1	6¾	6½	6½	—⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Medco Jwly	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8½	5⅞	Medenco .12	6	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
19½	14¼	MediaGn .34	9	6	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+⅛
17	7⅝	Megolnt .16	5	47	12	11⅝	12	
16⅝	11½	MEM Co 1	6	11	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
3⅝	1¼	Mich Genl	3	15	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
14½	13⅝	MichSugar 1	4	13	13½	13¼	13⅝	
11⅝	5½	Micklbry .16	5	5	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+⅛
8	3½	Midld Co .10	15	5	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
15⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	6	5	13½	13¼	13½	—⅛
20½	15	Milgo Elect	9	85	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
52½	29¼	MillerWo .40	12	90	48⅝	47	47	—1½
23⅛	12½	Mil Roy .20e	11	35	21¼	20½	20½	—¾
2⅝	⅝	Mission IT		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
32½	17¾	MoPac 1.20	7	11	31⅛	31	31	+⅛
28½	14⅞	Mitchll 1.57t	7	281	29½	28⅝	29	+⅞
6⅛	3½	Mile Cp .10	6	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
7⅛	4	Modern	4	3	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Molycrp wt		159	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+⅝
13¼	9	Moog .60	7	14	9½	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
7¼	4⅝	Morton S .72	4	1	6	6	6	+⅛
6¼	4⅝	McflsSup	4	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
18½	16⅝	MtVMII 1.20	11	12	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
16⅞	11⅛	MPB Cp .70	6	17	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+⅛
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	19	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		N						
5⅝	3⅞	NardaM .20	6	2	4½	4⅛	4½	
25	17½	Nat CSS	12	1	20	20	20	—⅛
7⅞	5⅞	N Distr .16e	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
2½	11-16	NatHlth Ent	8	44	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1	Natind wt		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
2⅞	1½	NKinney Cp		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
12	6	Nat Paragn	6	6	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
13	7¼	Nat Patent	63	122	10½	9⅞	10	+⅛
4¼	2⅛	Nat Silver	14	2	3⅝	3½	3½	+⅛
3⅛	1¼	Nelly Don		18	2	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
2 7-16	1 7-16	Neonex .05		22	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
2⅝	1⅝	NestLM .10e		7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
34½	23¼	NENuclr .40	12	6	27⅛	27½	27½	—⅛
1¼	½	New Idria	7	123	⅞	13-16	⅞	+1-16
21⅛	15⅞	NMex Ariz	61	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
3⅛	2	Newpark Rs	13	26	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
16⅛	13	N Proc .77r	11	45	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
17½	11½	NYTimes .40	15	17	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
9¼	6⅝	NewbEn .20	3	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
3	1½	Nexus .14t	8	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
16¼	12⅞	NiagFSv .44	5	70	14	13¾	13⅞	—⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Nolex Cp	75	45	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Nortek Inc	6	19	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
13-16	⅜	NoAmMtr wt		36	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11	8	NorAm Roy	8	43	10⅛	9⅞	10	+⅛
8¼	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	12	26	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
5½	2¼	Novo Corp		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
		O						
13⅝	6⅞	Oakwd Hom	9	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
6⅛	3⅛	OEA Inc .16	9	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
18⅝	13½	Offshore Co	4	5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
6¼	4⅞	Ohio Art .24	14	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
38¼	28¼	OhioB 1.40a	3	6	35¾	35½	35½	
10⅝	4⅞	Olla Ind .10e	8	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	17	4	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+⅛
2⅝	1	Ormand Ind	32	50	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Outdr Sport	27	9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
10	6⅞	OverhDr .40	9	31	9½	9	9	—⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Ozark Air	45	26	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
		P - Q						
3½	1⅞	P&F Indust		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅝	16⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		5	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
16½	14⅝	PGE pf1.37		3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
15½	12¼	PGE5pf 1.25		3	13½	13½	13½	—⅛
14⅛	13	PGRd pf1.25		1	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
15	13	PG pfA 1.25		93	13½	13½	13½	—⅛
24	21¼	PG 8.1pf2.04		24	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
22¼	20⅛	PG 7.3pf1.96		2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
23½	21⅝	PGE 8pf 2		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+⅛
24	21¼	PG 8.2pf2.05		2	22½	22⅜	22⅜	—⅛
29	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		2	26	26	26	
29¼	26⅝	P 10.45pf2.62		12	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+¼
8⅞	4¼	P Holdg .16		44	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
17	14½	PNwTel 1.20	9	9	16⅛	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
33	22¼	PallCorp .32	14	7	29	28⅞	29	+½
2½	1⅝	Palomr Finl	40	2	2	2	2	
18⅝	10½	PanOcean O	275	10	16⅝	16½	16½	+⅛
4½	3	Panlest .10e	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
12⅞	7⅝	ParkCh .48a	6	1	9¾	9¼	9⅛	+⅛
31⅝	22	Persons .80	6	17	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Pat Fashion	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5	3¼	Patagonia		1	4	4	4	
5½	3⅝	PatoCG .65e	6	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
7	4	PeerTu .20a	16	1	5½	5½	5½	—¼
6¼	2⅞	Pemcor Inc	7	25	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7	3¼	PE Cp .68t	6	81	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
12	9¾	PenRIE 1.15	6	20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
32⅛	19	PenTr 1.20b	7	6	28¼	28	28	—½
5⅛	2⅝	Penob5 .10e	4	x6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
15⅞	11	PepCom .44	3	9	12⅞	12½	12½	—⅛
6½	4⅞	PeriniCp .30	4	18	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Permaner		36	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅛	3½	Perfec Corp	5	48	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
12½	6⅛	Petro Lewis		53	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Phil LD .56r	4	11	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
4⅝	3¼	Phoenix Stl		14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
11¼	7½	PicNPay .20	8	14	9⅞	9½	9½	
2½	14-16	Pioneer Sys		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
8⅝	6	PlonTex .80	4	7	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
6⅛	5⅝	PitWVa .56a	9	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
42½	32⅝	Pittway .90	12	4	35¼	35½	35½	
24⅞	13⅞	PlacrDv .80	35	3	24¾	24	24⅝	+⅛
11½	7⅝	Plant Ind	38	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
25⅞	15⅞	Planfrnc .12	13	30	21⅛	21	21⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Plaza Rlt In		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
2½	1½	Plym Rub B		2	2	2	2	—⅛
15½	11⅝	Pneumo .80	4	193	14	14	14	—⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Poloron Pd		6	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Polychr .29t	13	6	7½	7¼	7¼	
5¾	4⅛	Pratt Rd .30	8	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
26⅛	19⅞	PrenHa 1.12	11	15	21	21	21	
4	2⅝	PresRealt A		7	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PresRealt B		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2⅛	PrimMt .12t		5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
10½	8⅝	PropCT 1.20	9	3	10	10	10	—⅛
9⅝	8⅛	ProvGas .30		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2½	1½	PrdRIE .14e	113	2	2	2	2	—⅛
5	3⅝	PrudBdg .24	5	1	4	4	4	
54	45⅝	PSCol pf4.25		z25	49¼	49¼	49¼	+¼
5¼	2⅝	Pulte Hmes	17	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
7⅝	5¼	Purepac Lb	10	2	5½	5½	5½	+⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		R						
15⅛	13⅝	Ranchrs Ex	18	10	14	14	14	
17⅛	12½	RangrO Can	52	25	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	
14⅝	10¼	Ransbrg .80	6	2	11¾	11½	11¾	
1⅛	1	RapdAm wt		1	1	1	1	—⅛
4½	2⅞	Rath Pack		17	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
19	13⅝	RaymPr .40	29	12	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+⅛
8⅝	6⅝	RB Ind	8	1	7	7	7	—⅛
2½	1⅛	Reading Ind		1	1½	1⅛	1½	—⅛
18	14¼	RealEst 1.40	11	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
7¼	5½	RltInc T .71e	23	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
16	12½	RltRef 2.01e	8	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
2⅞	1⅛	RECM Cp	7	2	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
2¼	1⅛	Reeves Telc		1	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
15⅛	12⅞	Regal Bel .50	10	1	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
1	⅝	Rel Grp wt		36	11-16	9-16	9-16	—⅛
13¼	11⅛	Rem Ar .80a	7	20	13½	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
25¼	16⅞	Rep NY .88	4	9	21¼	21¼	21¼	—⅛
19½	13⅛	ReschCtl .08	21	97	14¼	14½	14⅛	+⅛
24¼	14	Resisflix .50	7	1	18	18	18	
4⅞	2	ResrtsIntl A	5	12	3	3	3	+⅛
7⅛	1¼	RET Inc Fd		14	1⅛	1½	1½	
41	35¼	RET pf4.38		2	39⅛	39¼	39¼	—⅛
2½	½	Rex Norecc		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7¼	2¼	Richton .05e	4	13	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
18	10½	Riley Co	6	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
21⅛	6½	RisdonM .36	16	53	19⅛	18⅝	19	+⅛
9½	5	RLC Corp	8	51	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
27½	17⅞	Robintech	19	203	29½	29	29⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Roblin Ind	4	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
2½	1⅝	Ronco Telep	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
3	2⅛	RPS Prod	13	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	1⅝	RSC Indust	8	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	3	Ruddick Cp	7	23	4	3⅞	4	
25⅛	19¼	RyanH .40	14	13	23⅝	23	23⅛	—⅛
		S						
6	3½	SaftranSy A	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
15⅛	9¼	Salem .60t	4	11	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
19⅝	15	Sambos .32	10	70	16¼	16	16⅛	
101½	88	SDgo pf9.84		250	100	100	100	
12	10⅛	SDie G pf 1		3	11	11	11	—⅛
10¼	9⅛	SDie G pf .90		2	9½	9¼	9¼	
5⅞	1	Sargent Ind	8	3	3	3	3	—⅛
9⅞	5¼	Saturn Airw	3	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8½	5¼	SaundrL .24	4	1	7	7	7	
6	3	Schiller Ind	9	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
5⅞	3¼	Schrader .30	10	15	8½	8⅜	8½	
16⅛	10⅛	Sci Atlanta	12	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
25¼	20¼	Scopein .25e	4	2	24¾	24⅛	24½	—⅛
17½	12⅝	Scurry Rain	20	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
9⅛	6½	SbdAtMil .40	4	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
5½	2⅞	Seaiectr Cp	9	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1¼	½	Seaport Cp	6	1	1	1	1	
4⅞	2⅞	Seaprt pf.56		z100	4	4	4	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Sears Ind		4	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
10¼	5⅛	SeasnAll .20	5	15	9¾	9½	9½	—⅛
2	13-16	Sec Mtg Inv		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅝	13⅞	SeligLtz 1.20	6	13	18⅞	18½	18½	—⅛
6½	4	Semich .18t	10	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5½	3½	Servisco .30	8	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
15½	12⅞	SG Se pf1.70		15	15⅛	14⅞	15	+⅛
4⅛	2⅝	ShaerS .15e	7	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12¼	7⅝	Shawin .50b	9	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅞	6⅞	ShearH .20e	3	54	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
4¼	2⅞	Shelter Res		4	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
6¼	3¼	Shnd Cp .24t	6	22	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+⅞
33	23½	Shnandh Oil	36	26	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
45	32	Shn O pf1.25		1	36	36	36	
15½	10¾	Sherwd Med	12	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Shopwell In	31	4	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
15	12½	Showbot .20	5	5	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Sierrcin .20	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅛	5⅝	Sigma .15e	7	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6½	3½	Silo Inc		100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10¼	6	Simkins .60	5	5	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
10¼	7⅝	SkyCity .05r	7	5	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
4¼	2½	Solitron		23	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
13	6⅛	Sonder Brdc	5	4	11	11	11	
20¼	12⅝	Soundsn .40	8	13	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
7⅞	6⅝	SpectCsa .60	12	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
29	24⅝	SC 9.2pf 2.30		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
102⅜	96¾	SCE pf8.96		11	99⅜	99	99	—⅛
26	23⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.21		4	25	25	25	
16⅝	14⅛	SC 5.2pf 1.30		4	14½	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
14	11⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛
63⅛	40¾	SouRoyl 1.20	18	109	64⅞	62⅝	64⅛	+2⅛
16⅝	9	Sowest Airl	6	9	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
3¼	2⅝	SwtGFin .10	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅞	5	Spartek .30	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	4⅛	Specity Rest	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
8½	5⅝	Spector .10e		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅛	2¼	Spectro .12t	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SpedOP .14t	16	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	1	Speizmn Ind		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
8½	3½	Spencer .04e		1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
9⅝	6½	Spencr F .32	3	1	8¾	8¾	8¼	
7¼	4⅛	Splentex .48	6	9	6¼	6½	6⅛	
8¼	6⅛	Stafld Lowd		5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	StdCont .14r	4	3	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	
17⅝	13½	StdCoosa .90	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
4½	3¼	Std Metl .50t	7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14½	9	StdMotA .48	7	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
8⅛	3½	StdPac Corp	6	14	7⅝	7¼	7½	+⅛
26¼	15½	StdProd 1.10	5	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
27⅝	21½	StdShrs .40r		x9	25	24⅝	25	+⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Stange .10	19	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
6½	5¼	StanAv .20e		8	6	6	6	
12⅞	7⅝	Steelmt .23r	5	2	10⅝	10½	10⅛	+⅛
19⅛	12	Stepn Ch .52	8	14	19	18⅝	18⅞	—⅛
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	10	2	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	—⅛
6⅛	2½	Stevcgknit	21	14	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
10	7¼	STP Cp .45e	11	18	9	8¾	8⅞	
10⅛	7½	StrutW .10e	9	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅝	9⅝	SuaAnn .30	10	1	12	12	12	+⅛
1⅞	⅝	Summit Org	8	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅝	13½	Sun Elec .48	9	5	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Sunair .45e	6	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
9½	6¼	SunshJr .20b	7	2	7	7	7	
11⅝	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	7	16	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅛	2½	Supercr .10e	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	4⅛	Supindl .12b	7	3	4½	4½	4½	
5⅝	3⅝	Sus Surg	16	18	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Susquhana		18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
11-16	⅜	SutrMtg wt		4	7-16	7-16	7-16	
39½	15¼	SW Ind 1	9	2	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	
7	4⅛	Synaloy .14r	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	
36¼	26	Syntex .50	13	362	27½	26⅞	27¼	—⅛
10⅝	5¾	System Eng		18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
		T						
15¼	12⅝	Tandy Brnd	8	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
20⅛	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	20	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
1⅞	11-16	Tech Sym		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5	2⅞	Techcl Oper		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3¼	1⅝	Techcl Tape	4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5½	2⅝	Techtrl .10e	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
7	3⅛	TeleCom CP	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅛	8⅛	Teleflex .32t	16	7	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
⅝	⅛	Telex Cp wt		13	¼	3-16	¼	
7½	2⅛	Tenna Corp		28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	4⅞	Tenneco wt		51	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
21	10½	Teradyn Inc	137	12	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+¼
13½	9⅞	TerraC .60a	4	29	10⅛	10	10⅛	—⅛
5¾	1⅝	TesoroPt wt		25	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
5½	2⅝	Texstar .22t	8	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
3⅝	2¼	Therof Mkt		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		4	3	3	3	
11	8¼	Tiffanyl .20	4	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
16⅛	11½	Tokheim .40	8	23	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
13⅞	8⅝	Torin Cp .60	32	3	13	13	13	—⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Tracor .20	9	31	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
2¼	1¼	Trans Lux		2	2½	2½	2½	
15¼	11⅛	TriStMtr .80	6	6	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	+⅛
6½	3¼	Trico Ind	7	28	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
4¼	3	TubosM .22e	4	2	3¼	3 11-16	3¼	+1-16
6⅛	3	Tuftco .20e	11	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
15⅝	9½	Turbodyne	7	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5⅛	3¼	TwinFair In	8	4	3½	3½	3½	
		U						
19½	14¼	U&I 1.20a	4	1	18½	18½	18½	—⅛
5⅞	3	UIP Cp .16	6	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
3⅛	1⅞	UNA Corp		2	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Unimax Grp	11	18	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
4	1⅛	UnimaxG pf		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11¼	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	7	1	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Un Asbestos	29	18	4 7-16	4 5-16	4⅜	+1-16
1⅛	7-16	UnBrand wt		1	1	1	1	
14½	13	UnCosF .48b	8	6	13⅝	13	13⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1¼	Unit Foods	11	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1½	⅝	UnNat Corp		21	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅛	2	U Nat Cp pf		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
6⅝	5⅛	UnRltT .75e	10	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7½	5⅛	US Ban Trst		1	7	7	7	
12	8⅝	US Filtr .24	8	49	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
7	3½	US LsgRl E		4	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
4⅞	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	10	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	US Radium	36	13	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	
23⅝	18½	US Redu .60	5	9	22¼	22¼	22¼	
10⅝	7	USRbR .60a	6	12	9⅛	9⅝	9¼	—⅛
32⅛	18	Unitek .24	18	363	31⅛	30⅞	31	+⅞
3	2	UnivCig .05	4	6	2½	2½	2½	
3	¾	Univ Contnr		32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅞	4⅛	UnivRs .08e	8	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	URS Cp .10e	8	17	3⅛	3¼	3¼	+⅛
5⅞	3⅝	UV Ind wt		6	4⅛	4¼	4¼	—⅛
		V						
9⅝	6½	VallesSt .62t	8	x5	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	93	12¼	12	12	—⅛
2⅝	1½	ValuLin .01e		2	2½	2¼	2¼	
12½	4⅛	Varo Inc	6	106	10¼	10¼	10¼	—⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Veecolns .32	16	8	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
30¼	14⅛	VermtA .40b	12	3	27½	27¼	27¼	
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	11	145	6	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
4	1⅝	Vikoa Inc	30	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
4⅛	2	Vintage Ent		11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Vishay Intrt	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Vulcan Corp		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11¼	6⅝	Vulc Inc .36	4	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
		W - X - Y - Z						
7¼	3⅞	WabMtg .10a	7	38	6¾	6½	6¾	+⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Wacknht .40	7	13	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
15	8¼	WagnrEl .46	11	18	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅛	2¼	Wainoco Oil	11	25	3 15-16	3⅞	3 15-16	—1-16
20	10¼	WangLb .10	13	22	12⅛	12½	12½	—⅛
13¼	10⅛	WangLB .20	12		11⅝	11¼	11¼	+⅛
7⅛	3	WarC pfC.05		1	5½	5½	5½	
34¼	21¼	WasPstB .50	11	40	35	34⅞	35	+⅛
17½	14¼	WRIT 1.36e	13	8	17⅝	17½	17½	+⅛
6	2¼	Watsco .20	26	2	5⅝	5½	5½	
3⅛	1⅝	Weiman Co	28	1	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
8	5½	Weld Tu Am	4	16	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
5⅝	3¼	Wellco .10e	10	1	5½	5½	5½	
11	9⅛	Westats Pfl	16	96	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+⅛
6⅝	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
9¼	6¼	WstFinl .15a	4	39	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
1½	½	WstPac I wt		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	Whippny .60	8	2	8	8	8	
3¼	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	5	2	2½	2½	2½	
3	1⅝	Wichita Ind	5	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	WilsonBr .30	6	2	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
16⅞	10⅞	Winklmn .60	7	7	15½	15	15¼	—⅛
4	2¼	Winston Mil	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
54	48	Wis P pf4.50		z30	51	50⅝	51	+⅛
9⅝	6¼	Work Wr .60	6	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp	13	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
6	2¾	WTC Air .10	129	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
21¼	15½	WUI Inc .60	6	8	17⅝	17⅛	17½	—⅛
6⅞	3⅝	WyleLab .28	10	36	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11¼	7	Wynnin .15e	8	2	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
12	9½	WymBn .50a	8	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	—⅛
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	45	15	19	18⅞	19	—⅛
10½	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	5	8	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—⅛
12	4⅛	Zimmer .06e	14	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	

Currency Rates

May 19, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
..dam	2.7300	4.9280	106.04*	57.76*	32.27y	—	6.9350*	108.80*	44.635*
..ls (c)	39.35	71.13	15.2975	8.337	4.658*	14.428	—	15.693	6.476
..urt	2.5706	4.6475	—	54.45*	3.044x	94.28*	6.538*	103.95*	42.31*
..y (z)	1.3080	—	4.6530	8.5310	1,526	4.93	71.14	4.5255	10.9925
	645.80	1,527	328.45	179.05	—	310.0	21.4830	386.92	139.10
	4.7255	8.5295	183.600*	—	5.56475x	173.050*	12.0050*	188.400*	77.750*
	2.5035	4.5200	97.23*	53.02*	0.2962*	91.70*	6.38*	—	41.4*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.6815; Escudo: 30.285; Irl £: 7.67; Peseta: 67.76; Schilling: 18.445; Sw. krona: 4.4280; Yen: 299.25; Belgian financial franc: 40.065; Canada $: 0.9795; Hong Kong $: 4.9035.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. Amounts needed to buy one pound.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	43.40
..elin	113.50
..nk	312
..k	69.50
	65.50
	41.20
	143
	48
..H	90.80
..ns	57.10
	113.20
..der.	91.70
	125.20
..ew	31.70
	195.80
	147
..ich	129.70
	126
..mer	225.50
..h	160

Brussels

..mb	4,105
..grée	2,140
..el	870
..-BM	5,840
	1,650
	4,095
..a	5,310
..ert	1,160
..érale	2,700
	2,640
..lère	1,210

Frankfurt

	93.50
	158.60
	138.70
..bk	187.90
..mml	94.50
	340.50
	175.50
..k	284.90*
..k	215
	155.20
..lien	78.50
	60
	404
	245
	165
..a	94.50
..sman	366
..soll	248.50
..nann	101.30
..hl	151.50
..w	328.50
	285.50
	126.20
	113.60
	142.80
..gen	

London

..m	3.16
..m cp	£24.0
..Bk	2.98
..n Gr	3.79
	1.25
	7.36
	2.14
..Tob	3.96
..g	0.63
	6.75
	0.37
..Sc	0.52½
..ed	1.55
..lds	1.54
..nt	—
..D	2.37
..Rec	2.52
..s	1.53
	0.89
..line	2.63
	1.63
..Sed	£14.50
	3.29
..ir	4.13

Gold Fields	1.76
Gt Un St	2.02
Guinness	1.33
Hawker-Sidd	4.66
Hudson Bay	£17⅝
Imp Chem	3.75
Imps	0.80
Mark & Spen	0.97
MetalBox	2.78
Nicholls	0.66
Plessey	0.78
Rand Mines	2.08
Rank Org	1.71
Royal Dutch	£40.0
R.T.Z.	2.26
Shell	4.59
Thorn (A)	2.60
Tube Invest	3.62
Union Carb	3.40
Vickers	1.83
War L3½	£26 11/16
West Deep	£10.0
West Drief	£24.25
West Hold	£17.75
West Min	1.75
Woolworth	0.65½
ZCI	0.29

Milan

Bastogi	819
Erba	2,190
Erc Marelli	372
Fiat	1,326
Finsider	231.50
Generali	45,000
IFI	1,875
Halges	430
Italsider	311
LaRinas	34.75
Montedis	395.25
Olivetti	995
Pirelli	804
Snia Visco	1,225
Terni	200

Paris

Air Liquide	357
Alimentaire	81
BSN	606
Carrefour	1,949
Cim Lafarge	198
Citroën	53
Cie Bancaire	303
CFP	122.10
CGE	315
CCF	105
Ferodo	413
Imétal	110.20
L'Oréal	940
Mach Bull	37
Michelin	1,281
Moët-Henn	508
Moulinex	271.10
Paribas	178.50
PUK	107
Penarroya	51.50
Perrier	110
Peugeot	284
Rh Poulenc	96.50
Saclior	67
St Gobain	130.40
Suez	260
Télémécan	738
Thomson	213
Usinor	70

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,265
Buerhle	1,645
B Boveri	1,710
Ciba Geigy	1,570*
Cr Suisse	2,645
Fischer	640
HofRochN	9,850
Nestlé	3,495
Sandoz	5,200
Sté B Suisse	421
Sulzer	2,690
U.B. Suisse	3,205

*Ex-dividend.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D	6⅛- 6¼	3⅝- 3⅞	⅜- ⅝	10 -10½
1 M	5¼- 5⅝	3½- 3½	⅞- 1⅛	10¼-10½
3 M	6 - 6⅛	3½- 3¾	1¼- 1½	10⅞-11⅛
6 M	6⅝- 6⅞	4 - 4½	2⅛- 2⅜	11⅜-11⅞
1 Y	7¼- 7⅝	4⅜- 4⅝	2¾- 3	12½-12⅞

Tokyo Exchange

May 19, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	319	Matsu E. Wks.	603
Canon	420	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	151
Dai Nip. Print.	495	Mitsubi Corp.	431
Fuji Bank	328	Mitsui Co.	416
Fuji Photo	508	Mitsukoshi	438
Hitachi	199	Nippon Elec.	192
Honda Motor	719	Sharp	328
C. Itoh	300	Shiseido	1,100
Japan Air. L.	1,700	Sony Corp.	2,940
Kansai El. Pwr.	693	Sumitomo Bank	330
Kao Soap	532	Taisho Marine	278
Kirin Brewery	375	Takeda	230
Komatsu	408	Teijin	155
Kubota	327	Tokio Marine	574
Matsu Ind.	612	Toray	148
		Toyota	757

ADVERTISEMENT

CAVENHAM LIMITED

(CDRs)

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Cavenham Limited will be held on Thursday, 27th May, 1976, at The Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, WC2, at 11:00 a.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing a Resolution for the extension of Cavenham's French interests by the acquisition of further shares in Générale Alimentaire S.A.

Up to May 24th, 1976, 12:00 a.m., holders of CDRs may give voting instructions to the undersigned under deposit of their CDRs with the undersigned or by surrender of a deposit advice of their bank.

If no voting instructions are given the undersigned will vote for the above matter.

Copies of the notice of this Extraordinary General Meeting in the English language are available at the undersigned.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, May 14th, 1976.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

FRENCH GROUP
leader in manufacturing plastic resins
offers in SOUTH OF FRANCE
a position of

R n' D Engineer for POLYSTYRENE

to a man with
- University background
- Good professional knowledge in polystyrene field : products and technology of transformation
- At least the capability to make himself understood in French within a few months.

This position includes travels all over Europe about 1/3 of the time.

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sextant/dpa

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Pacemakers

EUROPEAN MARKETS

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Must have Pacemaker sales and management experience in their respective French or German markets.

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

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Only applicants who can furnish proof of consistent service with a minimum number of employers will be considered and these should apply in confidence, giving full details of age, education and experience and a recent photograph to: Box 31,614, I.H.T., 28, Gt Queen Street, London, WC2.

All curriculum vitae and enclosures supplied by unsuccessful applicants will definitely be returned.

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Businessman and author with varied interests involving extensive travel requires a Research Assistant/Secretary having the following qualifications and experience:

Age 26-32 and single. University degree. Sound secretarial and P.A. experience, in addition to literary research.

Base location subject to discussion. Extensive international travel involved. A good salary will be paid.

Full details, including age, education, experience and other relevant matters to be sent in complete confidence, together with telephone number, to: Box IT/405, c/o Hanway House, Clark's Place, Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4BJ, England.

Interviews in London around 20th June, 1976.

This vacancy is open to both men and women.

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INTERNATIONAL SERVICE COMPANY
MELUN (France), requires

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

(English mother-tongue)

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Write: James Del Valle, 339 East 33 St., Apt. 1R, N.Y.C., N.Y. 10016.

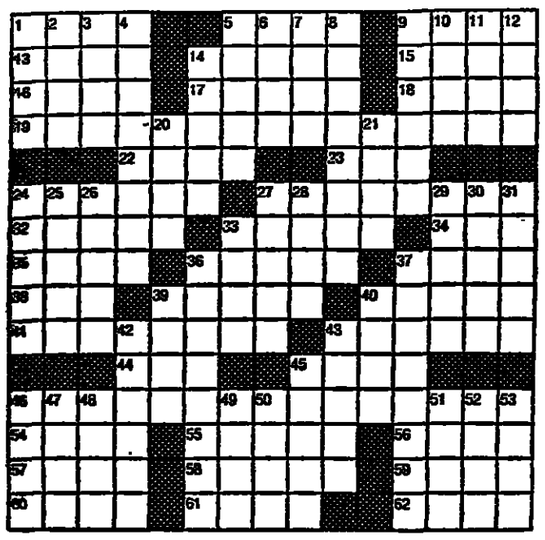
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Circumstance's partner
5 Rumor personified
9 Elec. units
13 Jewish month
14 Gets a violin ready
15 Thwart
16 Traveled
17 Musical offerings
18 Erie, for one
19 Produced hybrid flowers
22 Brain channel
23 Kind of drop
24 Worked on exam papers
27 Struggles
32 Take up again
33 Gem settings
34 Wise to
35 Eager
36 Gave rise to
37 Raced
38 Inge's vehicle
39 Radiance
40 Revolted
41 Most threadbare
43 Jubilant
44 Miscalculate
45 "—— lively, please"
46 Occasion for a cruise-ship bash
54 In
55 Page number
56 Favorite
57 Winged-shaped
58 Arctic hazards
59 Beaks
60 Sassy
61 —— wood (snores)
62 Lighten

DOWN

1 Paris rest area
2 Perfume
3 Australian fish
4 Chaired
5 To-do
6 Dyestuff
7 Oat or corn
8 Designated
9 Burning
10 Castle guardian
11 Walleyed or turn
12 Vehicle
14 Recorded
20 Worry
21 Soup's counterpart
24 Seizes
25 Ziegfeld offering
26 Cordial flavor
27 Proof mark
28 Broiler's place
29 —— the works
30 Succinct
31 Break a traffic law
33 Mince and apple
36 Posse leaders
37 Series of snares
39 Dear ones in letters
40 Away from the wind
42 Forsake
43 Group spirit
45 Farmyard areas
46 Fellow
47 Characterization
48 Bradley
49 Felix Arndt's claim to fame
50 Kind of worm
51 Impression
52 Cribbage cards
53 "You and who ——?"



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	18	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Rain
ANKARA	16	61	Stormy
ATHENS	26	79	Cloudy
BEIRUT	25	77	Cloudy
BELGRADE	25	77	Cloudy
BERLIN	24	75	Clear
BRUSSELS	13	55	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	24	75	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	23	73	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Clear
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Clear
DUBLIN	11	52	Stormy
EDINBURGH	8	46	Rain
FLORENCE	25	77	Clear
FRANKFURT	23	73	Stormy
GENEVA	20	68	Cloudy
HELSINKI	19	66	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	19	66	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy
LISBON	17	63	Cloudy
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Cloudy
MADRID	23	73	Cloudy
MILAN	26	79	Clear
MONTREAL	14	57	Rain
MOSCOW	11	52	Stormy
MUNICH	23	73	Cloudy
NEW YORK	14	57	Cloudy
NICE	20	68	Cloudy
OSLO	23	73	Clear
PARIS	17	63	Cloudy
PRAGUE	25	77	Cloudy
ROME	23	73	Clear
SOFIA	22	72	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	21	70	Clear
TEHRAN	29	84	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	—	—	Unavailable
TUNIS	24	75	Cloudy
VIENNA	23	73	Cloudy
WARSAW	20	68	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	14	57	Cloudy
ZURICH	22	74	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

May 19, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund..... $7.26
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd..... $8.43
Austral. Select Fd $2.64

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:

— (d) Bearbond..... SF796.40
— (d) Combar..... SF735
— (d) Grobar..... SF368
— (d) Stockbar..... SF932

(w) Browninvest..... $12.81
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.. $13.56
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.. $5.06
(d) A.G.P. Japan Fd..... $7.36

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l. $14.44
— (w) Capital Italia S.A..... $7.74
(d) Capital Rentinvest..... LF1,122
(d) Caribdco Open-End..... $121.70
(d) Citadel Fund..... $9.06
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd... $631.06
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. $7.70
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. $12.81
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.. $8.79

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec..... SF654
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds..... SF71.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l..... SF67.25
— (d) Energie-Valor..... SF31.75
— (d) Usec..... SF654
— (d) Europa-Valor..... SF126.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A..... $4.41
(w) D.G.O..... $40.23
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)..... $1.76
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l..... $12.55
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd..... $12.37
(w) Europe Obligations..... LF1,013

IMT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra..... DM21.10
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond..... DM78.0

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. A-Sets. $17.48
— (w) Fidelity Dlr. Sigs. Tr. $51.68
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $13.00
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund.. $23.01
— (d) Fidelity World Fd..... $11.89
(w) First Intern'l Fd..... $122.37
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.... $17.
(d) First Nat'l City Fund..... $35.50
(w) Fleming Fund S.A..... $35.
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $27.54
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr..... SF1...
(d) Formula Selection Fd..... SF75.10
(d) Fonditalia..... $9.63
(d) Fund of Nations..... $5.63
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)... $9.76
(w) Future Australia Fd..... Aus.$6.76

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund..... $12.51
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.... $28.99
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund..... 36.19
(w) Gdardian Gr Fd Int'l.. 57.99
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV... $26.57
(i) H.O.T.T. Hobet..... $5.630
(d) Icofund $9.92
(d) Interfits..... SF283.45
(d) Interfund S.A..... $8.53
(w) Intermarket Fund..... $110.81
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)... $23.
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ..... $8.
(r) Invest. Atlantiques..... $
(w) Italamerica S.A. Fund.... $7.86
(r) Italfortuna Int'l Fd S.A... $

(r) Japan Growth Fund. ... $
(d) Japan Selection Fund.... $40.06
(w) Japan Pacific Fund..... $16.19

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (w) Jardine Japan Fund.. $4
— (w) Jardine Selection NV. $16.26

(d) KB Income Fund..... LF1,629
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.. $11.25
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F... $20.01
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold..... $20.13

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:

—+(w) L&S1 Multi-way Fd.. SF411
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income.. SF351
(w) Luxfund..... $18.95
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund.... $9.70
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $1.68
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $3.15
(w) N.A.M.F..... $86.34
(w) Nippon Fund..... $42.38
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.... $6.37*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd..... $6.53*
(r) Pegasus Intern'l..... $6.89
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund... $22.08
(d) Renta Fund..... LF1,378
(d) Rentinvest..... LF881
(d) Safe Trust Fund..... $10.26
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF56.10

Share Realty N.V..... $15.23
Share International N.V..... $4.65

SIPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..... $12.82
— (d) CSF Fund..... SF24.11
— (d) Crossbow Fund..... SF4.64
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V..... $7.49
(w) SMH Special Fund..... DM89.00

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est..... SF1,584
— (r) Securewiss..... SF957
(d) Soros Fund..... $333.17
(w) Star Fund..... $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor..... SF479.25
— (d) Intervalor..... SF67.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF268.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.... SF215.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select..... SF90.25
— (d) Universal Fund..... SF94.17
(w) Talent Global Fund..... $8.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea).... $36.80
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V..... $26.74
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $30.32

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh..... SF25
— (d) Bond Invest..... SF70.25
— (d) Conti-Invest..... SF75.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh..... SF113
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF90.50
— (d) Globinvest..... SF65
— (d) Pacific Invest..... SF77
— (d) Rometac-Invest..... SF363
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh.... SF184
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr. Est SF177

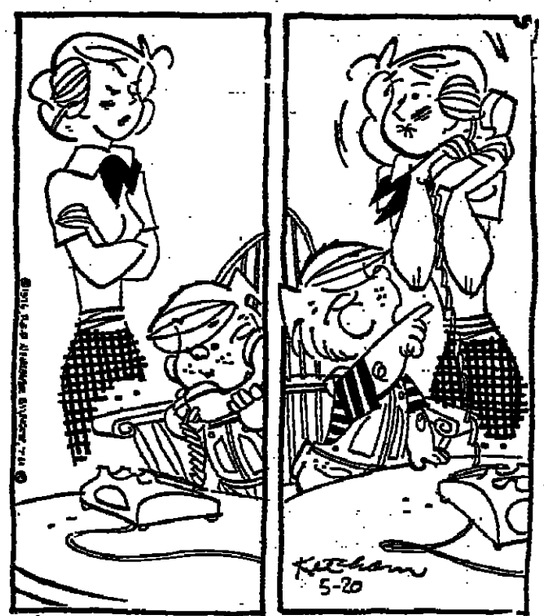
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlanticfonds..... DM16.25
— (d) Europafonds..... DM21.50
— (d) Unifonds..... DM20.15
— (d) Unirenta..... DM41.55
— (d) Unispecial I..... DM60.45
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd..... $2.25
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd..... $12.15
(w) Western Growth Fd $6.20
(w) Western Hedge Fund..... $1,371.91
(w) West Proprietary N.V.... $1,538.07
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.... $422.09
(w) Worldwide Securities..... $47.54
(w) Worldwide Special..... $3,690.82

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ? — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change F/F $18 to 21 per unit.



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DOITI
PHLYS
BROSAB
LEGBIT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: UNIFY SWOON IMPEND ALMOST
Answer: Sometimes you go there when you lose your "grip"—THE LOST & FOUND

BOOKS

THE WILD BOY OF AVEYRON

By Harlan Lane. Harvard. 351 pp. $15.

Reviewed by Clara Claiborne Park

IN the year 1799, a 12-year-old boy was found naked, speechless, and living as a forest animal in the rough country around the Aveyron in southern France. The news created a sensation, not only among idle curiosity seekers, but among serious intellectuals like the members of the Society of Observers of Man. Within three weeks after the boy's capture, the society's secretary was writing to the orphanage to which he had been consigned:

"If it is true that you have currently in your orphanage a young wild boy, twelve years old, who was found in the woods, it would indeed be important for the progress of human knowledge that a zealous and sincere observer take him in charge and, postponing his socialization for a little while, examine the totality of his acquired ideas, study his manner of expressing them, and determine if the state of man in isolation is incompatible with the development of intelligence."

The Society's motto was "Know Thyself," and serious questions were at stake. What criteria defined man? How could a creature such as the wild boy be distinguished from the great apes? Was the mind an empty slate on which experience writes, or did man possess "an immortal share of divinity" which made him human?

The boy was brought to Paris, where he attended to nothing and had filthy habits; since he could not speak, it seemed evident as the months passed that he would never be able to clear up such questions as whether natural man had an innate idea of God, justice, or the other concepts which distinguish us from the beasts. Pinel, who seven years before had struck the chains off the lunatics in his Paris hospital, diagnosed him as an idiot, congenitally incapable of education. Paris lost interest. He was consigned to the Abbé Sicard at the recently founded Institute for Deaf-Mutes, but the abbé could do nothing with him.

A young military doctor named Itard, who had been called to the institute by chance four months earlier, undertook his education, seeing a unique opportunity to establish the roles of nature and nurture and demonstrate "the hitherto uncalculated sum of knowledge and ideas which man owes to his education." Sustained by that 18th-century vision of human perfectibility, Itard worked four hard years to civilize his savage, whom he named Victor. What he accomplished transformed the possibilities of life for—it is no hyperbole—millions of human beings all over the world, down to our own day. The methods he devised to teach Victor social behavior, basic intellectual discriminations, and later, communication through the written word, became the foundation not only of the education we today call "special," but of the Montessori method which revolutionized the early education of preschool children.

Itard's reports are models of scientific methodology and expository elegance, combining precise and sophisticated observation and analytic rigor with the description of workable techniques which, with incredible ingenuity, make unreachable goals reachable by breaking them into manageable subtasks. Using the principle of successive approximation rediscovered by today's behavior therapists, he taught the discriminate shapes, then then words. Because Victo learned to speak, Itard ca ed his experiment a Nature had been too sh him; education had worke cles, but it had not tur savage into a cultivated P

But Itard's work was n In a brilliantly researched that really does read like Harlan Lane, professor chology at Northeastern sity, tells for the first t story of what he calls "legacy." Less than a ye his final report on the w Itard presented his first "on the means of providing and hearing to deaf-imm spent the next 34 years the techniques and the the understanding of language gained, so that the dea learn and speak. In the f of his life he took on a ne lenge: To assist his studen Seguin in a new demon of the impossible, to ab resourceful teaching coul competence and dignity the wretched and degrad man refuse then called it

Itard had set out to *enfant sauvage;* by his end he had become the c of instructional devices, ventor of behavior modi the first speech and hear cialist, founder of otolary creator of oral education deaf, and father of special tion for the mentally an ically handicapped.

The French love to mee their great, but no street is named for Itard, no s raised to him. In 1978 François Truffant's film "L fant Sauvage" filled Paris houses, Itard's name co even be found in the L rousse. Nor could the Seguin, whose Christian n obliged him to leave Fran Napoleon's nephew made emperor, and who founde tion for the retarded in He has his monument, in the triangle, square, a of the formboard that b name, still used for psyc testing, and in the myriad tional toys based on the created by his and Ita genious devotion. Gre deserve a better memorial

They get it in Lane which is a model of living ship. Not the least of its are the long passages i his subjects speak of the Quoting liberally not on Itard's classic reports on *age* but from a harves scure or previously unp materials, rich in fas digressions like the hair escape of the Abbé Sica execution by a revol mob, it is a unique cont to the history of medici chology, and education. "Wild Boy of Aveyron" is a a tribute to men who spe selves and their fortunes ways to accomplish wha hsd defined as impossi are still living on the l Itard and Seguin; there wards in the hospitals state which call on us to practice the methods the oped more than 100 ye Lane quotes the words Montessori: Underlying work, she wrote, "There of experiment which goes the French Revolution, s represents the earnest the lives of Itard and S those noble and conscra who have left to human vital proof of their obsc ism." Prof. Lane's boo validates the reverence words.

Clara Claiborne Park, author of "The Siege," of an autistic child, and t coming "You Are Not Al derstanding and Copi Mental Illness" (with Dr. Shapiro).

© The Washington Po

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	U	R	E		S	T	O	O	P		S	C	A	B
A	L	E	X		P	A	I	N	E		H	E	R	O
I	N	D	E	P	E	N	D	E	N	C	E	N	O	W
L	A	D	E	R			C	E	N	T	A	L		
			R	A	M		F	L	E	N	S	E	R	
U	S	U	A	L		M	O	I		S	I	N		
R	O	S	E		G	I	R	E	M	E		N	A	E
D	U	B		I	R	E	N	E			T	I	R	E
U	P	I		S	T	A	V	E	S		R	A	L	L
		R	A	T		G	E	E		C	E	L	L	S
	S	T	P	E	T	E	R		B	A	S			
L	A	M	O	R	E			H	A	R	P	I	E	S
A	M	D	I	N	D	E	P	E	N	D	E	N	C	E
U	T	A	S		D	E	E	R	E		C	R	O	W
D	A	Y	E		Y	E	A	R	S		T	E	L	S

BRIDGE — By Alan T

The diagramed deal is an example of the Roman System, where the opening bid of one diamond virtually guaranteed a five-card suit, but not necessarily in diamonds. East and West took over the bidding, and West's cue-bid of three diamonds was meant as an invitation to his partner to bid four hearts.

The strategy backfired because North was able to show diamonds by doubling and then bid clubs on the next round. When South showed that he held length in diamonds rather than clubs, North continued boldly to game and West doubled.

With both minor suits breaking favorably for the declarer, the contract was unbeatable. After ruffing the lead of the heart ace in dummy, he led to the diamond ace and started on clubs.

East ruffed the fourth round of the suit, and South discarded his spade loser, after which the play was straightforward. South eventually lost a trump trick to West, bringing home the doubled game for a score of 750.

In the replay, East opened the bidding with a weak two hearts. He eventually played three hearts after West toward game. North-South not find a way to enter ding, and three hearts w one.

NORTH (D)
♠ QJ109
♡ —
◇ 9543
♣ AQ753

WEST	EAST
♠ K7642	♠ 83
♡ AJ7	♡ KQ1
◇ KQ	◇ J8
♣ J98	♣ 642

SOUTH
♠ A5
♡ 8642
◇ A10762
♣ K10

North and South vulnerable. The biddi

North	East	South	
Pass	Pass	1 ◇	
Pass	2 ♡	Pass	
Dbl.	3 ♡	Pass	
4 ♣	Pass	4 ◇	
5 ◇	Pass	Pass	
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart

هكذا من الأصل

Win Series, 4-2

eltics Move to Final By Beating Cavaliers

By David Dupree

HFIELD, Ohio, May 19 —The Boston Celtics flexed defensive muscles and used experience last night to de- he Cleveland Cavaliers, 94- d advance to the National ball Association finals the Phoenix Suns.

triumph gave the Celtics astern Conference cham- ip, 4 games to 2, over the ers. The final series for BA title begins Sunday in Coach Tom Heinsohn said the Celtics did not depend on their famed fast break and just "tried to make things happen."

The Celtics played steady, consistent, set-up basketball and then blew away the Cavaliers in the final two minutes.

The biggest play of the night was a steal and lay-up by Charlie Scott with 1 minute 29 seconds to play that gave the Celtics an 88-85 lead.

Cleveland was on top, 85-84, with 2:39 to play. The Cavaliers didn't score again until nine seconds remained in the game and Boston had a 92-85 lead.

Jo Jo White, who led Boston with 29 points, hit a jumper from near the left sideline to give the Celtics an 86-85 lead with 1:46 left.

The Cavaliers hurried the ball up court and tried to get it to Austin Carr, who had made 11 of 17 shots and scored 26 points. Scott was overplaying Carr and was in position to pick off Russell's 12-foot pass to him near the left sideline.

Scott batted the ball out in front of him, raced downcourt and dunked it.

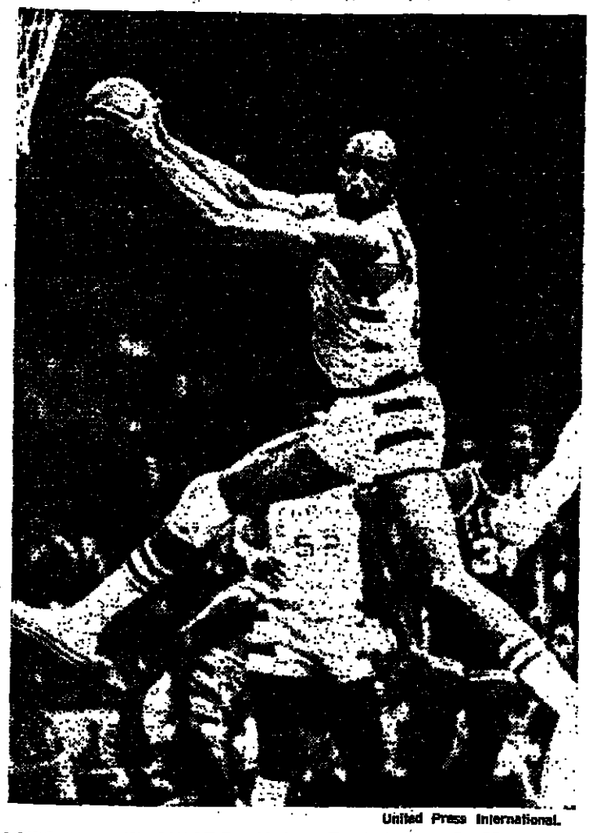
"Charlie's steal did it," teammate Paul Silas said. "They came down after that and started throwing up shots and praying."

First, Bobby Smith missed a long jumper that White turned into a Boston lay-up with 40 seconds left.

Smith tried another long shot and so did Nate Thurmond. Both missed. Smith then fouled John Havlicek, who made both free throws for Boston's seventh and eighth straight points. With 17 seconds left, the Celtics had a safe 92-85 lead.

The Celtics had hoped to be able to play the game without using Havlicek, who was slowed considerably by an injured left foot. Heinsohn started getting nervous early in the second quarter when Cleveland took a 25-24 lead. He called for Havlicek, and the 36-year-old Celtic captain limped into the game.

He played mostly at forward, but also spelled Scott and White at guard. With him in the lineup, the Celtics went into their pattern offense. White and Scott, who scored 20 points, had numerous open shots.



United Press International.

ACROSS THE BOARD—Nate Thurmond of Cleveland comes down with rebound against Boston in first period.

g Is Seeded 1 for France

S, May 19 (Reuters).— older Bjorn Borg of Swe- lay was made No. 1 seed e men's singles at the Open tennis championship hird successive time.

e seedings work out, the June 13 will be a repeat year, with Borg meeting ne Guillermo Vilas.

French organizers have racketed players together. n Arthur Ashe, winner of don last year and ranked id's top player in 1975, and d Manuel Orantes are

women's field is wide this th many top international ssing from the line-up. s Sue Barker was made d, with West German tasthoff taking the second

ampionships start May 31.

Money on Connors

ON, May 19 (Reuters).— Connors, last year's beaten was rated 5-to-2 favorite ish bookmakers today to Wimbledon singles tennis

rs, the 1974 Wimbledon n, lost in the final last fellow-American Arthur Ashe is second choice at or the two-week tourna- ich begins June 21.

Borg of Sweden is 8 omanian Ilie Nastase is followed by Australian ewcombe and Guillermo Argentina, each 12 to 1.

Liverpool Wins UEFA Cup Over Bruges After a 1-1 Tie

From Wire Dispatches

BRUGES, Belgium, May 19.— Liverpool held the Bruges soccer club to a 1-1 tie tonight and it was good enough for the English team to gain the UEFA Cup.

Liverpool won on a 4-3 aggregate, having triumphed in the first game at home, 3-2.

The first-half goals came in the opening 15 minutes. Bruges tallied first, levelling the aggregate score at 3-3 when Raoul Lambert beat England goalkeeper Ray Clemence from the penalty spot in the 11th minute. Liverpool did not dispute the penalty decision, as one of its defenders had his hands on the ball.

Bruges was ahead for only four minutes. East German referee Rudi Gloeckner awarded Liverpool an indirect free kick on the edge of the Bruges penalty area in the 15th minute and Kevin Keegan, off a short pass, hammered a hard low shot past the Belgian club's Danish goalkeeper, Birger Jensen.

Fighter Recovering

TOKYO, May 19 (Reuters).— Former World Boxing Association junior-middleweight champion Koichi Wajima of Japan, who lost his crown to Spain's José Duran by a 14th-round knockout, was doing well today in Nihon University Hospital, his manager said. Wajima was hospitalized in a semi-conscious condition after his defeat last night.

Piniella's Hit in 16th Is Key

Yanks Win on Second 5-Run Rally

CLEVELAND, May 19 (NYT).— Every two hours at frigid Municipal Stadium last night, the New York Yankees came up with five-run innings and that was enough to defeat the Cleveland Indians, 11-6.

The game, played before a crowd of 3,895, lasted 16 innings and 4 hours 28 minutes. By the end, there were only a few hundred people left in the lakefront stadium, bundled under blankets against the 42-degree chill and lighting little fires to keep warm.

"I couldn't believe it," manager Billy Martin said of his team's victory. "It looked like it was going to be a draw."

Catfish Hunter, starting for New York, gave up five runs in the first three innings. Fritz Peterson, the Cleveland starter, maintained his sway over the Yankees, and in the ninth inning New York trailed, 6-1.

That was when the first five-run burst come about, as Thurman Munson and Sandy Alomar got two-run singles. Two hours later, in the 16th, Lou Piniella dropped a two-run single in front of Charlie Spikes in right field and that opened the way for the other five-run extravaganza.

"Anything is better than a loss," Martin said after the game. "Even this."

Hunter, off to a slow start this season, gave up three runs in the first on Rico Carty's two-run single and George Hendrick's sacrifice fly. Two more scored in the third on Carty's single and Hendrick's seventh home run.

The Yankees tallied in the fourth on Piniella's double and Otto Velez's single, but Cleveland got that back in the seventh when Frank Duffy walked, advanced to third on the third of Duane Kuiper's five singles, and scored on Buddy Bell's infield out.

Both Peterson and Hunter are fast workers, and as the game moved to the ninth, it looked like a two-hour, 6-1 Indian victory. Then Peterson gave up singles to Piniella and Graig Nettles with none out. Manager Frank Robinson removed him and brought in Dave Laroche.

Laroche struck out Velez, then in rapid succession gave up a single to Willie Randolph, a walk to Rick Dempsey, a single to Alomar and a walk to Roy White, who fouled off eight pitches before getting his pass.

Tom Buskey replaced Laroche and Munson greeted him with a single over second for the last two runs and a 6-6 tie.

The Yankees' runs in the 16th came when Jim Kern, the fourth Cleveland pitcher, walked Alomar and made a bad throw on White's sacrifice bunt. Alomar was thrown out at the plate on Munson's grounder, but Chris Chambliss walked to load the bases and Piniella delivered his single.

White Sox 5, Angels 0

At Chicago, Pat Kelly's bases-loaded double produced three runs to top a four-run second inning for the White Sox and spark a 5-0 victory over California. The White Sox collected six hits off Nolan Ryan to hand him his fourth loss against three victories and break his string of five consecutive victories over Chicago. Ryan struck out nine to boost his major-league-leading total to 79. Bart Johnson had a three-hitter for the victors.

Jim Spencer singled to open the White Sox second and went to second when Bobby Bonds dropped Brian Downing's fly for an error. Bucky Dent singled to score Spencer and after Bill Stein walked, Kelly drove the ball to deep center, clearing the bases.

Twins 4, A's 3

At Bloomington, Minn., Dan Ford singled with none out in the 11th inning to drive in pinch-hitter Steve Brye and give the Twins a 4-3 victory over Oakland. Ford's hit was the third consecutive single off Jim Todd, the loser who saw his record dip to 2-4.

Craig Kusick led off with a single and Phil Roof followed with another. The triumph went to Dave Goltz, who held the A's to seven hits.

Butch Wynegar hit a three-run homer for the Twins in the sixth. It was the fifth for the rookie and it came off Stan Bahnsen.

Red Sox 5, Tigers 3

At Detroit, Rick Miller delivered a two-out, two-run single in the ninth inning to give Boston a 5-3 victory over the Tigers. Two walks, a sacrifice and an intentional walk loaded the bases with one out, but John Hiller struck out Rick Burleson before Miller delivered his one-strike single to right. The hit pinned Jim Crawford, who had walked designated-hitter Fred Lynn to open the ninth, with his second loss.

Royals 2, Rangers 1

At Kansas City, Amos Otis slammed his seventh home run, over the 410-foot sign in center field, and undefeated Al Fitzmorris picked up his fifth triumph as the Royals beat Texas, 3-1, to move into first place in the American League West.

Otis's homer in the third inning tied him for the AL lead and gave the Royals a 2-0 lead. Kansas City had scored a run in the second when Hal McRae, who doubled to open the frame, scored on Frank White's single.

In pitching his third complete game of the year, Fitzmorris scattered seven hits, walked one and struck out two. Jim Umbarger, who was knocked out of the game in the eighth inning when Otis singled and John Mayberry doubled him home, suffered his third loss in six decisions.

Dodgers 5, Reds 0

At Los Angeles, Rick Rhoden broke a scoreless tie with a double in the fifth inning and pitched a three-hit shutout to pace the Dodgers to a 5-0 victory over Cincinnati before a crowd of 52,469. Rhoden's double, his second hit of the game and first extra base hit of the year, followed a walk by Steve Yeager. Joe Ferguson hit a three-run homer in the sixth.

Prior to Ferguson's homer, Yeager doubled and Ron Cey walked. Ferguson then hit a 3-2 pitch into the center-field stands. Loser Jack Billingham worked the first six innings to make his record 4-3. Garvey singled in Bill Russell in the seventh inning for the fifth Dodger run.

Braves 3, Astros 2

At Houston, Jim Wynn's line single off Roger Metzger's glove drove home the winning run in the 10th inning, lifting Atlanta to a 3-2 victory over the Astros. Atlanta's Dave May drove a double against the right-center-field wall to lead off the inning against losing reliever Mike Barlow, 2-2. May moved to third on Jerry Royster's single before scoring on Wynn's hit.

Padres 7, Giants 6

At San Francisco, Dave Winfield scored all the way from second base on an infield out in the 11th inning to give San Diego, which had trailed 6-0 after six innings, a 7-6 victory over the Giants. Winfield doubled with one out in the 11th and scored as catcher Fred Kendall hit into a force-out at second base. The Giants protested that Doug Rader, who had been on first base with a walk, interfered with the relay throw to first that would have completed an inning-ending double play with no scoring.

Pirates 4, Cardinals 1

At St. Louis, Bill Robinson hit a three-run homer off Al Hrabosky in the ninth inning to give Pittsburgh a 4-1 victory over the Cardinals. Hrabosky, entering the game in the ninth, walked Richie Hebner and gave up a single to Al Oliver, then struck out Willie Stargell and Richie Zisk. Robinson's towering blast drove Lou Brock to the wall in leftfield and dropped into the second row of seats. Hrabosky is 0-3. The winning pitcher was Jim Rooker, 5-1, who allowed six hits.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	19	8	.704	—
Pittsburgh	19	12	.613	2
New York	20	14	.588	2 1/2
Chicago	14	12	.433	7 1/2
Montreal	12	17	.414	8
St. Louis	14	20	.412	8 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	21	12	.618	—
Cincinnati	20	13	.606	1/2
San Diego	17	15	.531	3
Houston	16	20	.444	6
Atlanta	12	22	.353	9
San Francisco	11	23	.324	10

Tuesday's Results

San Diego 7, San Francisco 6.
Chicago at Montreal, rain.
Philadelphia at New York, rain.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 1.
Atlanta 3, Houston 2
Los Angeles 5, Cincinnati 0.

Wednesday's Games

Chicago at Montreal, rain.
Philadelphia at New York, n.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis, n.
Atlanta at Los Angeles, n.
Houston at San Diego, n.
Cincinnati at San Francisco, n.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	18	10	.643	—
Baltimore	15	14	.517	3 1/2
Detroit	13	14	.481	4 1/2
Milwaukee	11	12	.433	5
Cleveland	12	16	.429	5 1/2
Boston	12	16	.429	6

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Kansas City	18	10	.643	—
Texas	19	11	.633	—
Minnesota	16	13	.552	2 1/2
Oakland	15	17	.469	5
Chicago	10	16	.385	7
California	13	23	.361	9

Tuesday's Results

Boston 5, Detroit 3.
New York 11, Cleveland 6.
Kansas City 3, Texas 1.
California 5, Chicago 0.
Minnesota 4, Oakland 3.
Milwaukee at Baltimore, rain.

Wednesday's Games

New York at Cleveland, n.
Milwaukee at Baltimore, n.
Boston at Detroit, n.
Oakland at Kansas City, n.
Minnesota at Chicago, n.
(Only games scheduled)



AP.

Carlos May

White Sox Deal May to Yankees

NEW YORK, May 19 (UPI).— The Chicago White Sox traded outfielder-first baseman Carlos May to the New York Yankees yesterday for outfielder Rich Coggins and pitcher Ken Brett.

May, 38, a former rookie-of-the year, is batting only .175 in 20 games this year. But he hit .271 last season and has a career average of .277 for eight years, including 85 homers.

Coggins, acquired by the Yankees in June last year from Montreal, batted .224 for New York in 1975 and .250 in seven games this season. His four-season career average is .276. Brett, 27, obtained in a winter trade that sent Doc Medich to Pittsburgh, has no record in two games with New York. He was 9-5 with the Pirates last season and has a 52-50 lifetime record.

Boxer Won't Be Allowed To Fight Way Out of Jail

CINCINNATI, May 19 (UPI).—Convicted murderer Floyd (Jumbo) Cummings, the prison inmate with dreams of winning a gold medal in boxing this summer, will not be allowed to try out for the American Olympic team, according to the team manager.

"Prison inmates have been ruled ineligible for the American team," said Rollie Schwartz, who will manage the U.S. Olympic boxing team at Montreal in July. "I feel he should be allowed to try to make our team, but he has been told to stay in prison."

Schwartz said U.S. Olympic Committee officials in New York informed him Cummings would not be eligible because of a special rule adopted by the committee in 1974. Schwartz said that under the rule, U.S. Olympic athletes must be able to state: "I certify that I am a citizen of the United States and that I am not under a present disability with respect to the exercise of my civil rights."

"They said that makes prison inmates ineligible for the Olympics," said Schwartz.

Cummings, 25, a 231-pounder, has been permitted to leave a Joliet, Ill., prison several times in the past year to fight in amateur matches.

In Cincinnati last November, he was one of only two Americans who won a bout against Russian heavyweight boxers in a nine-bout match.

Having been in prison since Oct. 1, 1968, for murder in connection with a supermarket armed robbery, he will be considered for parole next year.

ne Olympic Site, at Least, Has Clear Sailing Ahead

Robert Trumbull

STON, Ontario, May 19 Unlike the frustrations main Olympic site in , which has been plagued ruction delays and as- ally rising costs, every- s gone just fine at the the Olympic yacht races eld in Kingston waters 28.

istoric former capital of host for many interna- lling races, had certain advantages, besides su- nd and water conditions, ng the Olympic yachting

e thing, the main venue aces, Lake Ontario, was ere. Nor was there need an Olympic village to e 600 or more competi- n 44 countries, plus of- he press and others. ccommodation was avail- e to the new yachting ters on the campus of University, whose stu- d staff would be away er vacation.

, while Kingston didn't build a lake, the harbor done over. And a build- needed for the racing ters, with the communi- omplex, computer opera- ss and broadcast facili- rity services, restaurants, l all the other panoply s into a major interna- orting competition these

00,000 harbor reconstruc- for by the federal gov- has been completed. all that remains to be the $4-million building. by the Montreal Olym- nizing Committee, is to he portable furnishings pment now on the site. t, Kingston is ready for in the Olympics. The ing, best viewed from a on the ferry Wolf Is- one of the events for many tickets are still

Except on the open- closing days, admission lympic yachting center

o-story concrete build- med by a consortium of architects, makes use posed steel skeleton ef- ide, called a "space vith wood trim in Cana- cedar. The second-story t, with a sweeping view arbor, and the generous exhibitions and func- e the technical installa- the Olympics are remov- e a permanent addition y's amenities.

e races, spectators on ll congregate on the broad second-floor promenade overlooking the water. From there they may see little of the action in the races, much of which will take place out of sight. But they can watch the rigging of the boats as they set out and the de-rigging when they return from the day's racing.

Sailing conditions at Kingston, always considered among the world's best, will be even better as a result of the improvements to Portsmouth Harbor, site of the races, according to officials.

The new construction includes a breakwater consisting of steel pipe. A-frames supporting 20-ton concrete slabs in a louvered effect that lets the water flow through freely, at the same time quieting the wave action. Individual floating jetties now allow yachts to moor alongside safely, regardless of fluctuations in the water level.

Lake Ontario off Kingston is a superior place for sailing, according to yachtsmen here, because the normal movements of weather fronts in the area provide good winds from three directions.

Tickets Available

MONTREAL, May 19 (AP).— Olympic glamour sports have captured the attention of the public at the expense of many other events at the 21st Summer Games, an Olympic organizing committee spokesman says.

Ken Farmer, director-general of spectator services, said that the ticket-sales office had nearly 2 million tickets left, despite sellouts for such popular attractions as track and field finals, swimming, gymnastics, cycling and the opening and closing ceremonies.

Tickets are still available for finals in many of the less-publicized sports, while preliminary rounds and semifinals remain open in more popular events.

Finals and preliminaries are available in canoeing, riding, field hockey, judo, modern pentathlon, shooting, archery and yachting.

About 225,000 seats remain in the main Olympic Stadium for morning preliminaries in track and field. Some standing room is available for afternoon competitions and finals, but all seats are taken.

Ali Still Has Same Routine Before Fight

MUNICH, May 19 (IHT).—The fights often are dull, but not the press conferences. Unless you've seen them a few too many times.

Muhammad Ali went through his routine today, with his challenger, Richard Dunn, as his straight man. Dunn meets Ali in the ring of the Olympic Hall here early Tuesday morning in a scheduled 15-round title fight. They met before the cameras today, wherein Ali told the Englishman:

"You can't take my crown. Joe Frazier and George Foreman couldn't take my crown. My crown is too heavy for thou young brow."

Joining the act were Dunn's manager, George Biddles, and his trainer, Jim Devanney. They both said they thought Ali had insulted them. While Devanney was whispering in Dunn's ear, Ali yelled: "Don't listen to that little fat man. What the hell does he know about boxing. Who has he ever fought. He's running at the mouth," and then the champ said to Dunn:

"Don't be a dumb stumblebum. You listen to me. Intelligent boxers don't need anyone to tell them what to do. I don't listen to anyone."



Associated Press.

Muhammad Ali reaches over to get at Richard Dunn with the Englishman's manager, George Biddles, in between. The move didn't hurt anyone, but everyone laughed.

Big Money Ahead

CHICAGO, May 19 (UPI).— Muhammad Ali will defend his heavyweight boxing title against Ken Norton for a possible $9 million at Yankee Stadium in late September in a bout sponsored by Madison Square Garden, Ali's manager has announced.

Herbert Muhammad, the champ's manager, said Ali would get 50 per cent of the fight proceeds. He expected, "conservatively", that the champion's share would reach $9 million.

"This could be, very likely will be, Ali's biggest paycheck," said John Condon, vice-president in charge of boxing at the Garden. "With closed circuit television and all, it could reach that proportion [$9 million]."

The fight is conditional on Ali beating the European champion, Richard Dunn of Britain, in Munich on May 25. Ali was guaranteed $1.6 million for that fight and $6 million for a bout against a Japanese wrestler, Antonio Inoke, in Tokyo in June.

"Madison Square Garden has picked its way through the jungle and is back as a major factor in the boxing business," said the Garden president, Mike Burke. "We broke the King empire."

Ali's manager said Don King, who has promoted some of Ali's fights in the past, did not get the fight this time because he failed to come up with a deal fast enough.

"I signed one day and Don King brought in a deal the next day," Ali's manager said. "It would have been an acceptable deal, but I had already signed with Madison Square Garden."

This will be the third fight between Ali and Norton. Ali's jaw was broken during their first meeting in San Diego on March 31, 1973, when Norton won a 12-round decision. But Norton gained nothing but financial rewards because Ali was not champion at the time.

Ali won a controversial decision in September, 1973.

Sports Mailbag

More Memorable Moments

I was interested to read the list of nominations for baseball's most memorable moments, as selected by commissioner Kuhn's panel (IHT, May 12). While most of the events on the list are indeed memorable, it seems to me that there are some glaring omissions, especially from the years before the end of World War II. There are 49 events listed after 1945 and only 23 before, leading to the impression that old-time baseball was relatively a dull affair.

I've compiled a list of a few events which didn't make the list, but which I think merit consideration. I'm prejudiced by being a Cardinal fan, and—having no books here—limited to events I can remember the dates of. I do think, though, that these events compare favorably with such occurrences as "David Clyde wins debut," and "Opening of Astrodome."

Anyway, here it is:

National League: Cards win first pennant playoff, 1946; Cubs take pennant with 21-game win streak, 1935; three players within one point for batting title, 1931: Hornsby's five-year cumulative batting average over .400, 1921-25; Rube Marquard wins 19 straight games, 1912; Cubs win pennant with help of Merkle "bonehead" play, 1908.

American League: Ruth sets new home run record in three straight years, 1919-20-21; Wood-Johnson pitching duel as Wood threatens Johnson's win streak record, 1912; Joss's perfect game in heat of pennant race, 1908; Cheshro's wild pitch loses pennant, 1904.

World Series and All-Star: Schoendienst's extra-inning homer ends AL All-Star dominance, 1950; Slaughter scores from first on single to win series 1946; Pepper Martin's hitting and base-stealing win for Cards, 1931; Stengel's home-run hitting for Giants, 1923; Snodgrass muff helps Red Sox win, 1912; Cobb-Wagner confrontation, 1909; Red Sox win first series after trailing 2-0, 1903.

Alden Mead.

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego ... 000 000 232 01—7 10 1
San Fran. ... 000 204 000 00—6 9 1
Strom, Dupree (6), Folkers (6), Tomlin (8), Metzger (9) and Kendall; Halicki, Lavelle (8), Moffitt (10) and Sadek. W—Metzger (4-0). L—Moffitt (2-2). HR—Rettenmund (1st).

Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 103—4 5 0
St. Louis ..... 000 010 000—1 6 2
Rooker (5-1) and Sanguillen; Forsch, Rasmussen (7), Hrabosky (9) and Rudolph. L—Hrabosky (0-3). HR—Robinson (3d).

Atlanta ..... 200 000 000 1—3 7 1
Houston ..... 000 100 100 0—2 4 0
P. Niekro, Lem (7), Sosa (9) and Pocoroba; Andujar, Forsch (9), Barlow (10), Griffin (10) and Johnson. W—Sosa (3-3). L—Barlow (3-2). HR—Cedeno (7th).

Cincinnati ..... 000 000 000—0 2 0
Los Angeles ... 000 013 10x—5 10 1
Billingham, Borbon (7) and Bench; Rhoden (3-0) and Yeager. L—Billingham (4-3). HR—Ferguson (5th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston ..... 000 030 002—5 8 1
Detroit ..... 000 000 030—3 9 1
Pole, Willoughby (8), House (9) and Fisk; Rohle, Crawford (7), Hiller (9) and Kimm. Wockenfuss (8). W—Willoughby (1-1). L—Crawford (0-2). HR—Burleson (1st).

N.Y. .... 000 100 005 000 000 3—11 16 0
Cle. ... 302 000 100 000 000 0— 6 13 2
Hunter, Lyle (10), Tidrow (15) and Munson; Peterson, Laroche (9), Buskey (9), Kern (14) and Fosse, Ashby (10). W—Lyle (3-1). L—Kern (1-2). HR—Hendrick (7th).

Texas ..... 000 100 000—1 7 2
Kansas City ... 011 000 01x—3 9 0
Umbarger, Hargan (8) and Sundberg; Fitzmorris (5-0) and Martinez. L—Umbarger (3-3). HR—Otis (7th).

Oakland ... 002 000 100 00—3 7 1
Minnesota ... 000 003 000 01—4 9 2
Bahnsen, Lindblad (7), Todd (9) and Haney, Hosley (7); Goltz (2-2) and Wynegar, Rool (10). L—Todd (2-4). HR—Wynegar (5th).

California ..... 000 000 000—0 2 1
Chicago ..... 041 000 00x—5 6 0
Ryan (2-4) and Etchebarren; B. Johnson (2-4) and Downing.

Congress to Study Pro Sports

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP).— Legislation to create a special congressional committee to investigate professional sports, especially baseball, in the United States was approved without dissent yesterday in the House of Representatives.

The House took less than 10 minutes to pass the measure, sponsored primarily by Rep. B. F. Sisk, D-Calif., who said that the legislation is aimed at baseball.

The measure sets up a 13-member special committee, "to conduct an inquiry into the need for legislation with respect to professional sports."

Sisk headed an ad hoc congressional committee that sought unsuccessfully for the past five years to return baseball to Washington.

After major league baseball rebuffed the committee last month by refusing to expand to Washington and Toronto, Sisk and other congressional members said they felt that the owners had broken their promise; the legislation is the resulting action.

Sisk indicated that baseball's anti-trust exemption will be a prime target of the new panel when he said: "They (professional sports) are private enterprise but they are permitted to do things under the law that are not permitted other business."

Ever since Washington lost the Senators in 1971, baseball officials, including commissioner Bowie Kuhn, have pledged that the city would get the next available team.

Several moves to return the game to the U.S. capital have been unsuccessful, including the latest attempt by the National League to expand into Washington and Toronto. The American League has added Toronto and Seattle.

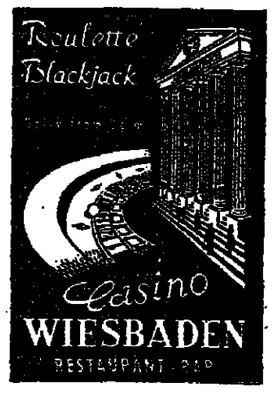
Long-Jump Record To E. German Girl

DRESDEN, East Germany, May 19 (Reuters).—Sigrun Siegel-Thon of East Germany set a women's world long-jump record here today, beating a mark set 10 days ago by her compatriot Angela Voigt.

Siegel-Thon jumped 22 feet 11 1/4 inches to add 2 3/4 inches to the mark set in the same stadium by Voigt.

New Ali Prospect

JOHANNESBURG, May 19 (Reuters).—South African heavyweight boxing champion Mike Schutte has been offered a world title fight with Muhammad Ali in West Germany within 90 days, a fight agent said here today. Henk Dubling, Springbok Boxing Enterprises agent in Europe, declined to say who made the offer, stating only that "it is a firm one."



Art Buchwald

Rehabilitating the FBI

WASHINGTON.—The revelation that the FBI has been committing all sort of crimes, including break-ins, forgery, illegal bugging, violating civil liberties and worse, raises an important question. Should the people responsible for breaking the law of the land be tried and sent to jail?



Buchwald

Roderick Wilcomb, of the Society to Rehabilitate Wayward G-Men, says it would be wrong to send FBI agents to prison for crimes committed in the name of national security.

"Society will not be served by putting these people away," he said. "Many of them came from broken homes and never had the breaks you or I had. If I thought punishment was the answer, I would be for it. But there has to be a better way to solve the FBI crime problem than locking the agents up."

"What do you suggest?" I asked.

"We have to teach them a trade so they can become responsible citizens again and learn that there is no future in crime."

"What kind of a trade?"

* * *

"We could teach them how to catch criminals—car thieves, kidnappers, hijackers and members of the mob. We could train them in law-enforcement methods without breaking the law themselves. Once they learned the trade, they could go out and get jobs and not have to resort to housebreaking, spying and dirty tricks."

"That sounds like the bleeding-heart approach to crime," I warned Wilcomb. "Do you realize that many of these men did not commit one crime, but went back and back again?"

Wilcomb replied: "That's because society never gave them a chance. A lot of them started hanging around with guys like J. Edgar Hoover when they were young, and they never had an opportunity to learn right from wrong. Most of them played 'follow the leader.' If Hoover said, 'Let's break into a house,' they all followed him. If he said, 'Let's stick a bug in Martin Luther King's hotel room,' nobody questioned it. If he said, 'How about forging a letter?' everyone immediately sat down and started writing letters on unmarked paper. Maybe they were mischievous, but as Efrem Zimbalist once said, 'There is no such thing as a bad G-man.'"

* * *

"Wilcomb," I said "I'm for rehabilitation providing the person has learned his lesson. But how can we be sure these black-bag operators and break-in artists won't go back to their old tricks once you put them on the street again?"

"They won't if we teach them skills such as fingerprinting, filing and typing up reports. You don't just give up on a person because he once violated the law. I know many of these people, and they say they would like to make good if society would only give them a chance. But people in this country don't seem to want to rehabilitate FBI agents who went wrong; they want to punish them. Do you know what it would cost the taxpayer if we sent every FBI agent who committed a crime to prison? Millions of dollars. Why can't we use the same money to train them to be honest law-enforcement officers?"

"I don't know," I said. "You're taking an awful chance."

Wilcomb admitted: "Sure, we'll have one or two backsliders, who would rather commit crime than do an honest day's work. I'm not saying the program will be 100-per-cent successful. But if we can save even 60 per cent of these people, all of us will profit from it."

* * *

"I still think we should be tougher on people who commit crimes. But I'll say this for you, Wilcomb, your approach is a novel one, and while I can't support you financially, I hope it works."

"Don't worry about the finances," he told me. "I'm hoping to get a grant from the Ford Foundation for a pilot program. We're going to have a Halfway House where the courts will send us FBI agents who committed crimes. If we can succeed with rehabilitating this group, we may be able to persuade the Justice Department to drop charges against all the other G-men who went wrong."

Police Chief a Shoplifter

LOS ANGELES, May 19 (UPI).—Valenti Samayoa, identified as director-general of the national police in Guatemala, has been fined $80 after pleading guilty to a charge of shoplifting eight 25-cent handkerchiefs when he had $972 in his pocket.

One of Europe's oldest universities dropped most entrance requirements after 1968. The result, according to one professor, is that the appearances are democratic but the realities, reactionary.

Democracy and the University of Bologna

By Henry Kamm

BOLOGNA (NYT).—The Via Zamboni in the center of this old city is the closest thing that one of Europe's oldest universities has to a campus.

It is the main thoroughfare along which the buildings of the University of Bologna are aligned—perhaps too neat a word for the layout created by accretions since the 11th century.

Professors and students live along the Via Zamboni, where posters, handbills and graffiti proclaim student political interests and bookstore windows display their academic concerns. The Via Zamboni is a permanent chaos of pedestrian and motor traffic, of crowds it can hardly contain, of a university strained beyond its capacity. The lines that form about noon at the main university restaurant and obstruct movement on foot and on wheels are its daily symbol.

"There were 12,000 students when I studied here 12 years ago, 30,000 during the student movement in 1968 and 50,000 or 60,000 today," said Prof. Tiziano Bonazzi, a specialist in American history.

"It is chaos, a nightmare for me to think of what will become of them all," said a psychologist and psychiatrist.

One of the demands of the student militants of 1968, strongly supported by liberal members of the faculty, was for a widening of educational opportunity, an opening of the universities to all who wanted to study. The demand was granted by a government whose insecurity made it amenable to strong pressures but whose economic weakness did not dispose it to provide the necessary financial support.

All special requirements for university admission were dropped, and any graduate of any high school, including vocational ones, can now enroll at any branch of any Italian university, including the medical schools. Bologna is a relatively modest-sized university; people here console themselves with the thought that enrollment at Rome University is 120,000.

"It looks democratic but is in fact reactionary," said Dr. Anna Maria Gentili, an assistant professor of American studies. She was speaking with a number of young professors in the office of the political science department. All are in their thirties, all had been active supporters of the student movement and remained on the political left and all were chagrined by the present state of the universities.

"It is perhaps more elitist now than before," said Dr. Gentili, "because there are more people and proportionately less access to professors or facilities."

"We have opened up the door of the universities and don't let most of them take advantage of it," Prof. Bonazzi said. "Those who get something out of it are still those who come from privileged backgrounds. The rest come from the mass and are abandoned to themselves. We see it in our graduate assistants. They are the ones who are motivated because of the background they come from."

The professors accused the government of having made an empty political gesture by lowering barriers to university access. They said that the rush of students was disproportionate to the modest increases in the numbers of teachers and other staff members and university facilities.

"We need mass universities but they must have money," Prof. Bonazzi said. "We have opened new universities without even libraries. There are 1,500 students in Bergamo with almost no books."

"The government said, 'Let's put them in the universities because we have no jobs for them,'" one professor said.

The teachers said that the crush had been worst in the humanities, apparently because of their appeal to those without strong academic background. But at Bologna's famous medical school, professors were equally despondent.

"I am most unhappy," said Prof. Florenzo Stirpe, who teaches general pathology. "I've tried to prepare myself in some 20 years of very hard work to do something—to teach. For decent teaching, this medical school can take 400 to 500 students a year. This year it took 2,400.

"You don't have to be a professor to understand that efficient teaching is virtually impossible."

Prof. Giorgio Prodi, a specialist in experimental cancerology, added: "You would have to turn this whole city into a hospital to give clinical training to all these students. I am sure some students here will get degrees without enough clinical training."

Because all examinations are oral and there is no limit to the number of times a student can try to pass the examinations, professors find themselves worn out by facing perhaps as many as 200 students in one exam period.

"For what purpose are we maintaining a monster like the university, to manufacture people who will surely not be adapted to their society?" asked one professor, who defined his politics as close to the Communist party.

Like most teachers questioned, this professor favors adopting a limit on the number of students admitted. The Communist party has been alone in suggesting such a limitation, at least in medicine. This position is considered almost heretical for a party that says it represents the masses.

"We don't know any more what our culture should be," said Prof. Bonazzi. "The situation in Italy is so terribly fluid. There used to be a notion of what science is, of what culture is. Now we don't know what to teach, and they don't know what to learn. We can't find the answer within the university."

Crowding and anxiety over the future are the dominant features of Bologna student life. From a spontaneous movement of generalized discontent in 1968, political life here has remained active but has become channeled into established political parties, mainly the Communist and movements to their left.

But despite the ample posters and graffiti, the majority of the students—many of whom do not live in the city and commute over long distances, insofar as they do not follow a hallowed custom of systematically cutting lectures—take little active part.

The only structural reform in university organization that resulted from the 1968 movement was limited student participation in faculty and administrative bodies. But in this year's election of student delegates, only 28 per cent of those eligible voted. A coalition of leftist parties won six of the seven student seats on the top body.

The greatest change has been not structural but in mutual attitudes between students and teachers, in view of those questioned.

"The professors are more careful and behave less like the establishment than when we were students," said Dr. Gentili. "Some, at least, try to change their teaching style.

"But the enthusiasms of 1968-69 are finished. They are very reasonable. Sometimes we are more *contestataire* (the French word for student dissent has gained general European currency since 1968) than they are. They have the economic problems of their generation. They come out and find no jobs. In 1968 they wanted a more critical university. Now they want jobs."

PEOPLE: *Another Kennedy Hits The Campaign Trail*



Barbara Marx

... engaged

Joseph P. Kennedy 3d, oldest son of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy, is following in his family's political footsteps as manager of his uncle's re-election campaign in Massachusetts. Sen. Edward Kennedy, however, faces little opposition. But the uncle hopes that the experience will give young Kennedy an "intensive view" of Massachusetts politics and help him make contacts should he ever want to run himself. Joseph Kennedy, a graduate of the University of Massachusetts, is, at 23, three years younger than his uncle was when he started in politics. Ted Kennedy was 26 when he managed his brother John's 1958 Senate campaign in Massachusetts.

* * *

Martha Mitchell is "without funds or friends," according to her suit for $36,000 back alimony—unpaid since September—filed Tuesday in Manhattan State Supreme Court. Mrs. Mitchell, who has multiple myeloma, a bone marrow disease, returned May 14 to her Fifth Avenue apartment with a nurse after a month in the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York. She and John Mitchell, the former U.S. attorney general, separated in 1973. Mrs. Mitchell's suit contends that her husband received a $50,000 advance for his Watergate book. In his answering affidavit, Mitchell said he could not pay the $36,000 because he himself was living "on borrowed money" and that Mrs. Mitchell should sell their 14-room apartment. She has refused, according to her suit, out of fear that her husband will take the money and put her in a nursing home.

* * *

Molly Ivins, co-editor of the Texas Observer, and Samuel Lubell, the pollster and public opinion analyst, have received the 1976 alumni awards of Columbia University's Journalism School. Lubell, a 1933 graduate, was cited for "a lifetime of explaining to Americans how America ticks." The citation added, "While the impact of his work is sociological, the approach to it is journalism at its best." Miss Ivins, a 1966 alumna, was described as leading the 21-year-old Texas biweekly's "fight against corruption, ignorance and indifference without losing either her sense of outrage or her sense of humor."

* * *

Golfer Arnold Palmer was in Manila Wednesday, saying that he still hopes to complete his around-the-world flight in a private jet in record time despite setbacks from the weather, namely Typhoon Olga which was pelting Manila with rain as Palmer took off for Wake Island. The record for a Learjet is 86 hours, and 9 minutes, set in 1966 by U.S. entertainer Arthur Godfrey.

* * *

Worst movie of the year is "Barry Lyndon," according to the Harvard Lampoon, calling it a "cinematic wallpaper catalogue." The annual Natalie Wood Award for worst actress goes to Diana Ross for her work in "Mahogany," while the Kirk Douglas Award for worst actor goes to Ryan O'Neal for, again, "Barry Lyndon." O'Neal's *citation:* "Facial paralysis has proved to be no stumbling block to his career's movement from Peyton Place ingenu (sic) to Harvard student to simpering 18th-century con man with an Irish accent that wouldn't fool Fernando Lamas."

* * *

Frank Sinatra and Barbara Marx, ex-wife of comedian Zeppo Marx and a former Las Vegas showgirl, are going to get married soon, according to Suzy, the syndicated gossip columnist. Sinatra, 60, and Mrs. Marx, who is in her 40s, have been constant companions for about four years. "Yes, it is true," Sinatra said in a statement issued by his publicist, "but it's nobody's goddamned business."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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